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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Spain Asks Safe Bull Killing

U. S. Bank Deposits Show Gain

Wrangel Russians Write Epic

Washington Monument Bathes

Alps Gets Huge Christ Statue

New England Will Build Ships

SPAIN sees the government name a technical committee of one to advise it on how to prevent injuries to spectators and matadors at bull fights. Rafeal Guerra, himself a former bull ring hero, is to investigate. Recently Belmonte, noted matador, missed his death thrust and did not fell his bull. The infuriated animal threw his body from side to side to dislodge the tormenting weapon and the sword was hurled into the stands and fatally pierced one spectator and injured another. This has happened before. Also, a good many matadors are being gored. Spain is aroused. A bull fight is not a fight and the government would remove the danger to men—It wishes spectators edified by safe-guarded bull slaughter.

¶ Australia and Lancashire lock horns in a spirited tariff dispute, and the British Board of Trade intervenes to avoid serious consequences. Australia sets new duties on cotton piece goods and yarns. The hard-pressed Lancashire mill towns protest violation of the Ottawa agreements and finally boycott all Australian goods. Appeals to the Board of Trade bring Walter Runciman, president, into the row with conciliatory proposals. First he condemns the boycott—When mother country and dominion fall out, other countries laugh and profit.

¶ The United States draws definite satisfaction from the showing that American bank deposits have increased $3,000,000,000 in 12 months. This enormous rise is attributed to two primary factors: 500 banks reopened during the year which ended June 30, and, second, the new deposit insurance law has stimulated confidence in many timid persons. The report of J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, doesn't mention it, but there's another possible explanation—What about all those Washington threats to put "hoarders" in jail?

¶ Russia writes a new epic in resuming its Artic meteorological station on desolate Wrangel Island. The small ice-breaker Krassin beats through the last ice floe to relieve six men and women marooned for five years. Last year the Cheliuskin tried vainly to reach Wrangel, was crushed and its crew rescued from the ice floes by airplanes after many weeks. The relief party carries flowers to the rescued ones—An awed world would bestow wreaths on all these heroes who risk their all to add a little to human enlightenment.

¶ England sees Amy Johnson Mollison train for the London-to-Melbourne air race by becoming a pilot on the London-Paris line. Her fine experience gets her accepted as regular skipper of an eight-passenger transport and she makes her first hop across the Channel to Le Bourget Field in a driving rain. "I have more admiration for the daily grind commercial pilot," she says, "than for one who accomplishes a great exploit in a moment of enthusiasm"—But Amy, of course, shines at both.

¶ The U. S. Government will observe the fiftieth anniversary of famous Washington Monument by giving it repairs and a good bath. A scaffolding to reach to the top of the 555-foot granite shaft will be built from 600 tons of steel tubing. The repairing and scrubbing will occupy more than four months and will cost about $100,000. The noble monument attracts Capital visitors as it did when a new wonder back in the '80's—But then George Washington whom it commemorates grows greater instead of dimmer with the years.

¶ France sees a monumental figure of Christ the King, largest statue in Europe, inaugurated at Coppeaux facing Mont Blanc. The figure of reinforced concrete, coated to resemble the granite of the surrounding mountains, is 86 feet high. In the pedestal is a chapel. The crown, sceptre and halo of the figure are covered with gold. The Saviour, visible on the Alpine height from afar, is shown lifting the right hand in the bestowal of a blessing—Perhaps so vast a symbol cannot fail to touch the thinking of the troubled nations which gaze upward at the Alps.

¶ Boston does a little figuring on the most pleasing aspect of the building of 24 fighting ships for the U. S. Navy. Contracts for nine of these come to New England. Boston navy yard, Fore River plant and other marine plants will be able to give steady jobs to 7000 men for three years. The contracts for four destroyers and nine submarines total $27,000,000, and more than 40 per cent is to be expended as wages. These ships are being built for defense only—But that claim would mean more if all the other nations didn't excuse their fighting ship building in the same way.

Silver Flows to United States But Gold's Tide Is Europeward, With France Filling Its Coffers

Review of Past Week in Europe Shows New Trends Due to Roosevelt's Decision to Buy Silver—Freemasons Ranked With Jews by National Socialists

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—The United States decision to buy silver has proved a metaphorical gold mine to dealers of Great Britain. Yesterday a record shipment of 12,134 bars left Southampton by the American steamer President Harding, this being nine bars more than the previous record made only last week. Altogether about £3,000,000 has gone to the United States in the past fortnight. Large shipments are now on the way to London from Shanghai to fill the gaps made in British stocks.

Meanwhile, there is the strange anomaly that gold is flowing across the Atlantic in the opposite direction. About £1,000,000 worth have come Europeward since the beginning of the month, mostly to France, but a little also to Belgium. The Bank of France's gold holdings show a gain of nearly £100,000,000 since March 2 and over £6,500,000 since last week.

* * *

Map-Makers Meet

Eight hundred map-makers of 36 nations, are now meeting in Warsaw on world-geographical problems. For the first time since the war, Germany and Russia are both represented.

The chief problem under discussion is the progress of the official map of the world known as the "million map" because of the scale wherto it is being drawn. A government survey department of each country has the task of mapping the world's surface, but the areas allotted them do not end at national frontiers. They continue to the next degree of latitude or longitude beyond the frontier. Thus the sectors of two countries often overlap and it is the task of the international congress to coordinate the work. Even geographers sometimes err, however, and when they met at Cambridge, Eng., some years ago, Italians and Yugoslavs had heated disputes on the mapping of Dalmatia.

It is hoped the Warsaw congress which continues until Aug. 31 will be entirely friendly and result in useful progress toward the completion of the "million map," the most comprehensive geographical work ever undertaken.

* * *

Schacht Takes New Powers

In his capacity as Acting Minister for Economics, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht has issued a decree placing all German Chambers of Trade and Commerce under his control. Thus the "leadership principle" is to be extended to these chambers, the presidents and vice-presidents of which will henceforth be appointed as well as dismissed—by Dr. Schacht.

* * *

Churches Look at Reich

The presence of representatives of the German Christian Church at the World Christian Conference, which is now in progress at Fano, Den., has led to important discus-

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Roosevelt Calls Liberty League Unneighborly

Too Much Emphasis on Property, Too Little on Needy, He Asserts

Aims Too Limited

Says Every True American Defends Constitution and Rights of Ownership

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The program of the American Liberty League for protection of property rights and the Constitution was indorsed—so far as it goes—by President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday. In the President's view every true American approves these objectives.

But, having said that, Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to a smashing and extensive attack on the league for the omissions from its program—omissions which he considered of even more importance than the inclusions.

Reverting to Biblical allusions he remarked pointedly that any man should be praised who sets out to support two of the Ten Commandments. No one could take issue with him on his adherence and his devotion to their teachings. But to hold to only two and lose sight of the other eight was to President Roosevelt a rather questionable position.

Serious Omissions Found

He implied that this is exactly what the Liberty League has done. He said it has taken a position urging the Government to fulfill its obligations in these two respects, but has forgotten that the Government also has obligations to do such things as provide employment, to keep its citizens from starving, to save the aged from poverty and to see that economic justice prevails.

Taking a slightly different, but still Biblical tack, he remarked that the two great commandments are "Love God, and Love thy neighbor." He added that someone had remarked to him that the tenets of the league sounded very much like emphasizing the love for God, but forgetting "your neighbor." This anonymous friend of the President's also ventured the suggestion, according to Mr. Roosevelt, that the god of the leaguers was property.

Little Concern for Neighbor

Mr. Roosevelt said he felt very strongly that when one comes to a definition of American principles one ought to go all the way instead of stopping with only two or three. And as he continued to speak generally about the group he referred repeatedly to the two objectives it has set for itself, namely the right of property and respect for it, and the Constitution. He could find little in this as he examined it that implied concern for one's neighbor.

As he talked with surprising candor and length about various aspects of the subject, his audience felt it was being treated to an informal redefinition of the fundamental behind the Roosevelt policies and actions. He spoke simply, but with deep effect.

He considered property rights and defense of the Constitution axiomatic principles which are universally accepted. But he revealed more clearly and more concisely

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Lawyers Urge Radio Forum With Both Parties Discussing Laws Passed by Government

Study of Constitution in Schools and Exercises in Courts Honoring It Is Proposed by American Bar Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—Discussion of governmental policies in a weekly "forum of the air," inclusion in college curricula of compulsory courses in the history and philosophy of the Constitution, and the establishment of regular commemorative exercises in all courts of law, is urged in a report of the American Bar Association committee on American citizenship.

The report, which will be presented at the Bar Association convention beginning Aug. 28 in Milwaukee, also contains a warning that democratic institutions of government throughout the world "are on trial as they have never been since they began their triumphant march with the American and French Revolutions."

Nevertheless, it continues, in spite of great changes in the application of the principles of our form of Government since the World War, the United States shares with Great Britain a partial immunity from these destructive changes. "For," says the report, "in common with the mother country, the American people still measurably enjoy the individual rights which were guaranteed by the first nine Amendments to the Constitution."

The committee was "startled" to find, in response to a questionnaire sent to 600 institutions of higher learning, that although the Constitution is studied in connection with courses on general political theory and history, it is seldom the subject of separate courses. It is recommended that it should be made a separate and continuous study throughout at least two college years.

During the 10 years preceeding the depression, national oratorical contests, sponsored by a group of newspapers, were conducted in high schools throughout the country "in the cause of intelligent government." The committee urges the resumption of these contests.

All courts, both federal and state, might profitably set aside one day during their terms, the report suggests, to commemorate the achievements in the field of constitutional government of such leaders as Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and others. The public and the press should be urged to attend such exercises.

Recognizing the possibilities of a nation-wide radiocast in developing intelligent interest in governmental problems, the committee states:

"As our nation functions largely through two great political parties, it might be well to give one hour each week to the proponents of governmental policies and one hour to opponents. This would insure a balanced discussion, and the forum of the air might well become as significant as was the forum in the times of the Roman Republic. Cicero addressed thousands, but the radio has a nightly audience of millions. Such an opportunity to educate our electorate of many millions should not be wasted."

Strike a Bargain

Top: Wide World
Bottom: Acme P A

Signers of Treaty

Dr. Cosme De La Torriente, Cuban Ambassador to the United States. Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Cuba.

U. S. and Cuba Open Way For Boom in Trade

Each Makes Tariff Cuts in Signing of Initial Reciprocity Treaty

Brazil Next in Line

Main American Concession Is Slash on Sugar From 1½ to 9-10 Cent a Pound

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The first of President Roosevelt's "give and take" trade treaties was signed last night with Cuba. It was hailed by officials of both nations as mutually advantageous.

Under power granted him by Congress, President Roosevelt immediately proclaimed the agreement to take effect in 10 days.

The treaty with Cuba leads the way for other trade agreements to restore foreign markets to the American farmer, the American wage-earner and the American manufacturer. While no other negotiations have reached an advanced stage, it is understood that agreements with several countries are under discussion.

With the Finance Minister from Brazil expected here early next month to negotiate a new trade agreement, there are indications that Latin-America will play the most important part in the first reciprocity treaties.

Reduces Duty on Imports

As concessions to Cuba, the United States, under the treaty, makes reductions in duties on imports of sugar, rum, tobacco and fresh fruits and vegetables. Most important of all is the reduction of the rate of duty on Cuban sugar, the predominant source of Cuban income, from 1½ cents a pound to nine-tenths of a cent.

Cuba was already in a preferred position on sugar imports, as the rest of the world pays 1.875 cents. The State Department described the sugar concession as "the most valuable made to Cuba," and said it should have "an immediate beneficial effect on the entire Cuban economic structure."

In return Cuba opened up to the United States greater markets for lard, wheat, pork products, potatoes, certain lines of textiles, automobiles, radios, motion picture sound equipment, industrial machinery, iron and steel, electric light bulbs and other manufactured articles.

Looses Flood of Protests

Although more than 12 months of study have been put on Cuban and United States rates, a flood of protests was immediately forthcoming from industries whose competition was increased by letting down of the bars. Sugar operators estimated that around $23,000,000 would be put into Cuban producers' pockets annually by the agreement.

The treaty was signed ceremoniously at the State Department, and immediately afterward was proclaimed by President Roosevelt at the White House. Congress last June gave the President authority to shift tariff rates 50 per cent up or down, in arranging reciprocal agreements with other nations.

Dr. Cosme De La Torriente, Cuban Secretary of State, made a special trip to Washington to affix his name to the treaty. Others present at the signing included Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador to Cuba, and Señor Manuel Marquese Sterling, Cuban Ambassador.

As he signed the treaty, Mr. Hull declared that the two countries have agreed "to make substantial adjustments, which, with equal profit and without dislocating productive forces, will facilitate the sale of more American goods in Cuba and more Cuban commodities in the United States."

Why Treaty Was Made

Explaining the reasons for a trade agreement with Cuba, the State Department pointed out that "the decline in American trade with Cuba has been continuous during a 10-year period." "Whereas," it explained, "the trade of the United States with other countries reached its peak in 1928 or 1929, that between the United States and Cuba was at its height over 10 years ago, and today is at a lower ebb than at any time since 1904.

"This catastrophic fall in trade has taken its toll. In Cuba, it has meant a serious lowering of the standard of living, under-nourishment and actual starvation among both agricultural and industrial workers, and stagnation of commercial life. In the United States it has meant that farmers have been deprived of an outlet for their production, and that workers in certain branches of industry have suffered reduced wages and loss of employment.

"The Department of Agriculture estimates that the loss of the Cuban market for foodstuffs since 1928 alone means 817,267 acres taken out of production in the United States. American exports to Cuba of raw materials and manufactured products, other than foodstuffs, have dropped from $133,089,000 in 1924 to $18,294,000 in 1933, or to one-eighth the former amount, with resulting hardship to American producers and workers.

Showed Steady Decline

"In 1924 Cuba ranked as the sixth best customer of the United States; in 1925, seventh; in 1927, eighth; in 1929, eleventh; in 1931, fourteenth; and in 1933, sixteenth. By 1933,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Close Watch Kept At Washington On Louisiana Affairs

Federal Interference Due If Right of Voters Is Prejudiced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug 25—President Roosevelt and the legal agencies of the Government it was learned on highest authority today, are watching developments in the State of Louisiana with a full realization of the fact that a little used and little known clause in the Federal Constitution may very possibly require federal interference.

The test will come at election time. If at that time there is any denial of the right of franchise, it would then, according to a strict interpretation of the Constitution, be mandatory upon the Federal Government to intervene under Section 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

The section reads:

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government. . . ."

It is President Roosevelt's belief that as yet no action has been committed in Louisiana which would bring this section into play. He also feels that only a clear-cut case of denial of the franchise would make interference obligatory. What has happened to date, he believes, does not call for interference, since recent sensational acts of the Louisiana Legislature directed at the City of New Orleans are the acts of a duly elected representative body. And if the citizens of the State at election time indorse their action by reëlecting its members, there will be no occasion for federal interference.

Only in the event that the Long faction should go to the extreme of flagrantly denying the franchise in the elections would the constitutional clause come into play. But that such an event would make federal action mandatory is fully realized here, and not without considerable apprehension.

The Administration has no desire to become involved in internal affairs of a state, particularly a southern state where the consciousness of states' rights is still acute. It can be stated authoritatively that Mr. Roosevelt would be extremely reluctant to be drawn into such a situation and he feels that at least as far as today, the Long faction in Louisiana has not committed any act

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Things Present

Wickham Steed, noted English journalist, conducts the Wide Horizon department today, on the Editorial Page. Every lover of clean sports will find it delightful.

The world's total of corporal punishment and scolding may be reduced as a result of the second letter in the Parent Column, on the Progress in Education Page.

The student of French will find opportunity for practice work in the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

For the convenience of readers, the items in the Saturday Word a Day are now being alphabeted. Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, another Parable of Safed the Sage, and an interesting Monitor Camera Club layout.

Moscow Believes Tokyo Now Ready To End Dickering

Saber-Rattling Viewed as Oriental Method of Bargaining

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

MOSCOW, Aug. 25—Despite continued Russo-Japanese friction over the Chinese Eastern Railway, the atmosphere here conveys the distinct impression that settlement is still not only possible but likely.

Observers point out that the Soviet note to Japan, published Thursday, was carefully worded so as not to close the avenue to further discussions. It contained nothing which might be regarded as an ultimatum or a hint that events might culminate in armed conflict.

Places Responsibility

This note was largely a repetition of the allegations already published in the Soviet official press and changed the situation only by placing the responsibility for Manchurian events officially upon the Japanese Government—probably with a view to compelling Tokyo to recognize the precise situation in its reply. The Soviet official press, whose comments have force only slightly inferior to the Government, makes it very clear that the Manchurian arrests are considered here to be the Japanese military method for bringing pressure upon Moscow to settle the railway sale at Tokyo's price. However, Moscow has now revealed

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Towns are Shown Danger of Steady Increase in Taxes

State Tax Head Advises Halt in Borrowing and Slash in Expenses

Warning against a pending era of continually rising tax rates, Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, today called upon Massachusetts communities to cease fooling their taxpayers by trying to forestall the inevitable day of reckoning.

Like all municipalities in the country that have piled up debts beyond their capacities to carry, Mr. Long declared, Massachusetts towns and cities, particularly the latter, are weighing hope against hope that business will get in one of its good years before the debts get too far ahead of incomes.

An ever increasing burden of taxation is the only answer to such policies, the commissioner insisted.

His immediate remedy would be a firm stand such as that taken by many smaller communities against further borrowing with the pronounced intention of building up strength to pay off rather than pile up the debts.

Kept Their Hands Behind Them

Most of these towns refused to borrow even when the State and Federal Government approached them with open hands. As a result, Massachusetts has several communities such as Hingham and Bourne boasting of a sound financial structure with no worry of heavily rising taxes.

A comparable stand is now encouraged by the State under a newly adopted policy to refuse credit to towns and cities. This is hitting the cities hard that now are trying to maintain heavy permanent debts, in addition to meeting their current expenses.

Already the state has authorized borrowings against tax titles amounting to somthing over $16,000,000. This figure will shortly reach $25,000,000 Mr. Long predicted at the existing rate.

The building up of debts to lay out money for creating jobs the commissioner pointed out, has largely offset the economies taking place in a great many municipal governments. Federal gifts are helping.

Forecast Has Bearing

The tax commissioner's forecast for continually rising tax rates through 1935 and probably further becomes more impressive with the recollection that he warned last year of the 1934 trend upward.

Tax rises this year are generally noticeable in the large cities. Small communities have been more careful to go it on their own. This, despite Mr. Long's statement that the maintenance costs of small communities are proportionately larger than those of cities.

Mr. Long cited Boston as an example of too much borrowing, predicting a 1935 tax rate in that city substantially higher than this year's threatened rise of $3. His demand for a revamped city policy to force greater economy into government channels sounds like an echo to several of Mayor Mansfield's speeches.

Missouri Revels In Copious Rains And Cooler Days

Grass Sprouts in Parched Fields and Fall Crops Show Promise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25—Rainfall and cooler weather have brought new hope and cheer to this agricultural section. Rain has descended so regularly it caused the cancellation of the remaining schedule of the outdoor opera season.

County agents have pushed aside their AAA literature, to spread the message to the farmers of what to plant for late-season crops and pasturage. City dwellers, relieved of the oppression of 100-degree temperatures go about their work with renewed energy.

So the county agents are advising the planting of sorghums and sudan grass, which may give 60 days of pasturage. The ground also is in better condition for the planting of wheat, rye and winter barley for winter forage. The blue-grass pastures, which appeared dead from the long drought, are putting up new green shoots. Most of the corn crop is too far gone to be saved by rain, but it is being put away as ensilage and shock fodder.

The dry ground has absorbed most of the moisture greedily, and not encugh has fallen to fill the stock ponds, or start the streams and wells flowing again. The farmers still have

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No Trace Found By Investigator Of 'Red' Menace

Congressional Observer Says Patriotic Groups Needlessly Alarmed

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—"So called patriotic organizations" and not Nazis or Communists were blamed for much of the stir about "subversive activities" as a congressional investigation was completed here last night.

Representative Carl M. Weideman (D) of Michigan, who had conducted a week of one-man hearings for the House Committee on "un-American practices," declared there was no Red menace, said no armed "shirt" societies exist in the United States and blamed foes of President Roosevelt for "the howl about Communism."

"This committee has proof that most of the howl set up about Communism in this country today is for the purpose of hampering President Roosevelt," the Congressman said,

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Duce Demands 'Warlike' Italy; Two Dictators Soon Cooled Off After Friendly Venice Meeting

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Aug. 25—Dispatches from Rome indicating that the proposed visit of Premier Mussolini to Chancellor Hitler during the coming autumn, to return the Führer's recent visit to the Duce, will not take place recalls the time, a little more than two months ago, when I hurriedly went to Venice to witness that meeting of the two dictators.

The world then looked upon the two men as the dominant forces in Europe. The lapse of a few weeks has severely complicated the problems of both these men. The interplay of their respective policies and characters is more vitally interesting to the world at large than at the moment when I arrived at the historic home of the Doges. My impressions at their fateful meeting are as pertinent today as then.

Arriving in Venice, I was a little perturbed for the first time in a long journalistic career at the possibility that my journey would be all for nothing. For the greatest secrecy had been maintained about the place and the date of the meeting.

What if I should be in Venice when they were in Rome or in Genoa or on a yacht somewhere in the Adriatic? What if there were no meeting at all? What if it were to take place next week or next month? What would be my excuse for idle days spent in the lagoons and canals or watching the pigeons in the magnificent Piazza of San Marco?

Besides, even though they did meet at once in Venice, there was

BOLOGNA, Italy, Aug. 24 (AP)—In an address to 5000 officers and foreign military attachés at the conclusion of the Italian army maneuvers, Premier Benito Mussolini said:

"No one in Europe wishes war," standing on the turret of a heavy assault tank as he spoke. "But the idea of war is floating in the air," he asserted.

"At the end of July an unforeseen situation developed which was similar to that which prevailed in 1914," he continued. "If we had not sent our divisions to the frontier, complications might have resulted that could not have been resolved except by the voice of the cannon.

"It is not necessary to be ready for the war of tomorrow, but for the war of today."

While his officers cheered him vociferously, Premier Mussolini continued:

"We must become a military nation, even a militaristic nation. We might even add—a warlike nation."

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Woman Fliers Strive For Endurance Record

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Aided by calm, clear weather, two women fliers winged their way through their second night, in their attempt for a new endurance record.

Taking off early Thursday night, the two, Miss Jean Larene and Miss Mary Elizabeth Owens, are after the record of nine days, 23 hours and 45 minutes held by Miss Helen Ritchey and the late Mrs. Frances Marsalis. Three downpours pounded their plane to within 300 feet of the ground their first night.

Coöperative Banks Cut Interest

Marooned Boy Returning to City

Apple Crops Reduced by Cold

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Coöperative Banks

Ball Rolling a 5½%

Massachusetts as a state of homeowners has seen many a family struggling to keep their home during recent years when income and values dropped. Most of the homes have 6 per cent coöperative bank mortgages. This meeting this predepression interest charge, now out of line with the times, has been an important factor in the problem of keeping homes.

Thus today brought cheering news to such home owners when the Merchants Coöperative Bank announced that after Sept. 10 it would charge only 5½ per cent interest on all new mortgages and on the outstanding ones that have kept paid up. At the same time it made a bid for new business, in keeping with the wave of home building and repairing which is sweeping the country, offering money to interested people.

All coöperative mortgagees could take encouragement for it required only one bank to have the courage to lead the way to practically insure the rest of the banks following. In fact, Mr. Girard N. Jones, assistant treasurer of the Merchants Coöperative this morning said that "we are just trying to get the ball rolling so that people will build, repair and find their mortgage burden made easier."

Citizenship

Home at Last

Malcolm Hird, marooned at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, last week because he couldn't prove his citizenship, smiled today when he received word that a special dispensation had been made by the immigration department for his entry into the United States on 90 days' parole in order to allow him to establish his American citizenship.

At the same time Miss Mary H. Ward, Boston Immigration Commissioner, clarified the situation as to why the young man, a registered voter, had not been admitted.

When his father and mother came to the United States, Hird was 5 or 6 years old. His father became naturalized. The family understood that all immigrant minors became citizens at 20 if the father had become naturalized before that time, and considered Malcolm a citizen.

But it appears that young Malcolm was not properly presented to the authorities when he came into the country, so that no record of his admission existed. Even though a child's name is on the father's citizenship papers, it does not necessarily mean that such children are citizens unless there is a record showing that they have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

Miss Ward further points out that the election officers apparently as-

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Y's Men's Clubs Adjourn

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Silver Bay, N. Y., was chosen as the 1935 convention city at closing sessions of the twelfth annual convention of the International Association of Y's Men's Clubs yesterday. Mr. Earle W. Lyman of Montreal was elected chief for the next year.

President Optimistic on Trade Clears His Desk for Hyde Park

Future of the NIRA in Doubt

White House More Concerned Over This Than Rift Over Authority—Better Safeguards Planned for Consumers Under Reorganizations

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—President Roosevelt today cleared his desk in preparation for leaving over the week-end for his country home at Hyde Park where he will be away from noisy remodeling of the executive offices, but not inaccessible to the staff which is planning the future for the New Deal.

Mr. Roosevelt spent his last afternoon, hearing from Mr. Harry Hopkins about the social experiments he saw during his six-weeks' trip abroad. Nor did Mr. Hopkins, who is a member of the National Committee for Economic Security, stop at the lines which mark his field but told the President everything he learned about the precarious political situation in Europe.

This morning the President and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, head of the National Emergency Council, wound up their discussions on NRA reorganization until they meet again at Hyde Park in about two weeks. Mr. Richberg is completing at the present time a report interpreting the future of the NRA in the light of the Antitrust Act.

The President leaves the city encouraged by predictions of better business conditions for the fall, although government agencies are at present just making public news of unusual declines during July.

A very black spot in the picture was the pending general strike for the cotton-textile industry. Good offices of the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board were turned down yesterday and today the National Labor Relations Board, headed by Mr. Lloyd Garrison, was undecided whether to take over the job of bringing peace. Meanwhile, Mr. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee announced that a meeting of union leaders would be held tomorrow at Charlotte, N. C.

The Labor Board announced this morning it would hold preliminary conferences Monday in an effort to work out a basis for settlement of the strike among aluminum company workers.

Meanwhile, the President fired a final blast at Senator Thomas D. Schall (R) of Minnesota, who issued a statement stating that the Government has a plan to censor news cables to and from foreign countries. Mr. Roosevelt asked Senator Schall to tell him where he got this information and the Senator retorted that the President's blast was part of a "constant effort to mislead and fool the public." Before he left the President also assured the country that the Government has no intention of stopping subsidies to the American Merchant Marine.

NRA's Future: The White House is more concerned about what legislation will take the place of NIRA when that act expires next June 16 than it is about the rumored differences of opinion between Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and other presidential advisers. This was President Roosevelt's comment on a series of conferences that have given an atmosphere of tension to the Washington scene and that delayed for a day the President's departure.

The immediate question of authority in the NRA, however, has been worked out to the extent that it is settled that the direction of policy henceforward will be in the hands of a board rather than of General Johnson alone. The General will continue as administrator and will be relieved of some details that have made his job a heavy one. He will also be a member of the policy board, but this will include also Mr. Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and others.

Thus the administrator may be obliged to carry out some policies with which he is not in entire agreement. He and Mr. Richberg, however, denied there had been any difference between them as to fundamentals of the recovery program.

Mr. Roosevelt invited General Johnson to come to the summer White House in Hyde Park on Sept. 10 at which time the conferences will be resumed looking to the reorganization of the NRA into more permanent form. Meanwhile, the General will resume his vacation in Delaware. The President said he will recommend to Congress that many features of the NIRA be made permanent, among these abolition of child labor, establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours, and prohibition of certain unfair trade practices.

By some it is believed that the new set-up in the NRA will give more weight to the interests of consumers and will provide a better coordination with the activities of other governmental departments. An indication of this is seen in the fact, which came out simultaneously, that Dr. Willard L. Thorp has taken up the duties of director of the consumers' division of the National Emergency Council. Refusal of the Senate some months ago to confirm the appointment of Dr. Thorp as director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was widely criticized as an act of petty politics. Now Dr. Thorp will take up especially the lack of coördinating consumer representation. To this end he will work closely with Dr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel of the AAA, Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, chairman of the NRA consumers' advisory board, the home economics bureau of the Department of Agriculture, the 140 or more county councils of consumers, and other agencies.

* * *

Merchant Marine: The President put to rest the fears of those who interpreted the recent statement of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as meaning that government support might be withdrawn from the American merchant marine.

Listing the arguments on both sides, Mr. Roosevelt announced his conclusion that this nation is going to maintain a merchant marine. He added that Mr. Wallace subscribes to this declaration.

In favor of a merchant marine, the President said there are three arguments: First, that there is need of a certain number of American ships in case of war; second, in the event of a war, which the United States did not join, shipping services of other nations might come to an end; third, when there was no merchant marine in this country certain foreign owners squeezed American exporters by overly-high rates.

Nevertheless, the President congratulated Mr. Wallace for pointing out the other side of the merchant marine argument—that one of the reasons why foreign nations cannot buy American goods is because the United States does not pay more to them in the way of shipping services.

* * *

Better Business: The President is leaving Washington with the nation's business on the upturn.

At the close of his last press conference, when asked about business conditions, he replied that surveys indicate that conditions are a great deal more promising than he expected.

No sooner had the President finished his conference than the Federal Reserve Board report was issued showing unusual declines in business. But government statisticians revealed why the two statements were not contradictory. The President was looking ahead; the Reserve Board was looking back.

The President will leave for his summer home, fortified with advice from experts that things are getting better and that a fall upturn can be expected. Mr. Daniel C. Roper, his Secretary of Commerce, in a radio speech recently cited signs showing that business is getting on its own feet again. Mr. Leon Henderson, NRA statistician, has predicted a better fall by the conditions of the average family.

The Republican senatorial-congressional campaign immediately attacked the President's statement declaring that the facts give him no basis for it.

Other cheering statistics were forthcoming from the Department of Agriculture which found farm owners had obtained a 1.9 per cent return on their capital in 1933, the first gain in three years.

Meanwhile that the export surplus in foreign trade for July which amounted to $34,445,000, was practically the same as in June, but imports fell off from $135,082,000 to $127,342,000. The department said that this was the first time in a year that either exports or imports had been below the same month for the previous year. Compared with July 1933, exports were 12 per cent greater and imports 11 per cent smaller.

Who Gets the Job?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Towns Are Shown Danger in High Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

which would bring Section 4 of Article 4 into play.

But President Roosevelt is equally conscious of his obligations under a section of the Constitution which becomes more significant in view of the Fascist tendencies of the times than at any previous period in American history.

Once before the present Administration has been concerned over its obligations under this section. When former Gov. William Langer defied North Dakota's Supreme Court and threatened to govern the State by force of arms, the Administration became seriously concerned.

Had Mr. Langer succeeded in carrying out his threat there would have been a clear-cut case for federal intervention under the clause. It would have had no choice but to restore constitutional government in North Dakota.

As far as can be learned the clause has only been invoked once in United States history. Federal troops were sent to quell a short-lived rebellion against the state government in one of the New England states, but the emergency ceased before they arrived. Since then there appears to have been no occasion until the present when there was any likelihood of the Federal Government's obligations under this clause arising.

Of course, the President feels it extremely unlikely that there will be any occasion for action now. It is pointed out that "republican form of government" is an extremely elastic phrase. The Soviet régime in Russia is termed republican in form. Any federal official questioned on the subject will ask, "What is a republican form of government?" Do the strict property qualifications for voting in Rhode Island constitute a republican form of government? it is asked. Certainly if they do, it is considered extremely unlikely that Mr. Long will do anything in Louisiana which will force the clause into action.

No Hardships on Hindus, Arizona Tells Britain

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 25 (AP)—Assurances that there will be no hardships on Hindus in actions against violators of Arizona's Alien Land Law were given yesterday by Gov. B. B. Moeur to Mr. Wentworth Gurney, British Consul at Los Angeles.

Mr. Gurney came to Phoenix because of threats, now withdrawn, of Salt River Valley farmers to start a "night-riding" campaign against aliens allegedly working cotton and truck farms under illegal leases.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair; light to moderate northwest winds.

New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	72	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	82	86	New York	72	86
Chicago	82	64	Norfolk, Va.	78	88
Denver	50	72	Philadelphia	74	86
Helena, Mont.	48	70	St. Louis	60	72
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Paul	48	64
Kansas City	58	66	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	64	78	Washington	74	80
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Aug. 25.
B—Maximum, Aug. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:39 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 11.5 ft.
Monday, 1:07 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 11 ft.
Light all vehicles at 8 p. m.

Dictators Cool Off Soon After Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently no news center or organization. One could hardly buttonhole Il Duce or Der Führer and make them hand over their secrets. It seemed rather a hopeless journey, though the encounter had such historic significance.

Silence in the Italian press. Misleading statements in the German press. It was obvious that precautions were being taken to elude the chronicler of contemporary events.

It Was Simple

Yet it turned out that there was never an easier assignment. When I descended the steps by the water's edge of the railroad station, and got into a steam-launch and drove at prodigious speed through the canal, narrowly missing scores of black gondolas propelled by gondoliers in white, and rocked by the wash of the water-buses, I went straight to the hotel in which Herr Hitler was to say. My room was on the same landing. He was my neighbor. I could see him come in and go out. I could descend and ascend the stairs with him. I could stand in the lobby, on the terrace, by the landing stage. I could approach him, I could touch him. I could speak to him. I could hardly help being in his entourage. I could study his expressions, watch his manners, listen to his conversations.

Never was there a more intimate liaison between a prominent statesman and newspaper men. To be sure there were scores of detectives. They lurked in every corner. They narrowly examined every occupant of the hotel. Doubtless they would have taken energetic action against any outsider. But they never seemed to challenge Hitler's fellow visitors to Venice who had chosen to stay in the same hotel.

Shoulder-Rubbing

I understood that strict orders had been given against any intrusion on the airfield of the Lido. If so, these orders were not observed. We could take a launch on the morning of the arrrival and stand a few paces from Signor Mussolini as he waited for the German airplanes to alight. We could crowd round the two Dictators. We were given every privilege.

Certainly unauthorized persons might have been handled otherwise. But the fact remains that quite a number of us were permitted almost to rub shoulders, almost to jostle the two supreme representatives of two of the leading countries of Europe.

For three days Signor Mussolini was as real and vivid and personal and close as might have been my brother. He was not so much in the public eye as on private view.

As for the collaborators of the two Dictators—Ministers, and Ambassadors and High Officials—they were perpetually surrounded by little groups and they would sit down and talk to you freely and frankly. Probably something was kept back. On two occasions at least Hitler and Mussolini were left entirely alone, without witnesses, without assistants, without interpreters. They may have said a good deal that has not been given out. They may have an understanding which neither of them has divulged. But I imagine that the essentials of their conversation were fully disclosed.

Contrasts

How do they compare? The contrast is striking. Hitler, who has grown stouter since I saw him a few years ago, cultivates an appearance of simplicity, whereas Mussolini is as theatrical as ever. Hitler, despite his military experience, despite his creation of a semimilitary uniform for his followers, is attired in civilian clothes. He wears a soft hat, the blue suit of a bank clerk, and a yellow raincoat. It would seem that he tries to look undistinguished.

"He is," said one of my colleagues, "the Unknown Soldier come to power." And that is a good description. He endeavors to be the ordinary man in the street. Apparently he does not wish to compose a personality for himself. He is the plain German, raised to the *n*th degree. He may sway crowds by his oratory. He may take prompt decisions. But except when he appears on a platform he remains the average man, without decorations, without special garb, without dramatic gestures.

There is nothing of the Unknown Soldier about Mussolini, though his origins are strangely similar to those of Hitler. He too is a man of the people, who had a hard time in making a living, who was put in prison, whose eloquence and whose passion for the cause of his country eventually made him the leader of his people. He is, however, the somewhat flamboyant Italian. His uniform sets off his handsome figure. He stands erect. He is consciously dignified. His head is thrown back. His salute is a dramatic upraising of his hand, whereas the salute of Hitler is the casual flapping of a scarcely raised arm.

They Keep It Up

Look at them entering the hotel. Hitler leaps out of the boat without the smallest attempt to impress the beholders—a little run, with bent head. Mussolini steps forth in state. He carries himself superbly. He is aware that he is the cynosure of all eyes and that he must maintain his part. His glances flash; his figure is upright, he is —almost histrionically—the Duce.

In the review of the Fascist organizations in the Piazza there was the same contrast of two very different men. Hitler was unfeignedly interested and pleased, his face all smiles, as yours and mine might have been. Mussolini was critical and even frowning, with an obvious sense of power. How far these attitudes are affected I do not know, but it would appear that while Hitler is unaffected, is the natural man, Mussolini is sublimely affected, the super-man.

Nor did my appreciation of the two men change when I saw and heard Mussolini haranguing an immense crowd of scores of thousands of people. After every sentence he struck a pose and waited for the applause. He was lavish of flourishes. He turned from side to side. His hands went out appealingly. His fists were doubled in determination. The mask of his face underwent many changes. He was, as it were, a superlative actor. Hitler sat in an easy spontaneous fashion. I recalled the time when I had watched and listened to him addressing a German crowd. He began softly, almost indistinctly, without flourishes, and it was only as he warmed up that his voice rose and he emphasized his points by gestures which were clearly unstudied. His voice grew harsh and guttural. He never halted for applause—indeed, nobody ventured to applaud until he had finished.

Different Audiences

Two men—two manners. They are utterly dissimilar. It is probable that Mussolini would not have anything like the same grip on a German audience had he been born a German. It is certain that Hitler would not have occupied the position of Mussolini had he been born an Italian. They appeal to national temperaments and traditions. It may be objected that the ex-Kaiser resembled in some respects the Duce; but it must be replied that Hitler is more in keeping with the German character than was ever the ex-Kaiser.

Perhaps because of these contrasts, the two men liked each other. There was no rivalry in deportment. Each was himself.

"The Führer has won the admiration of the Duce," I was told by one of Mussolini's lieutenants.

"The Duce has won the admiration of the Führer," I was told by one of Hitler's lieutenants.

And indeed it was obvious that they were pleased with each other. That means much when two dictators meet.

U. S. and Cuba Open Way For Boom in Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

Cuba's purchases of American goods had fallen in value 89 per cent in comparison with 1924, while over the same period of time total American exports had declined 63 per cent.

"During the period 1922-25, over 4 per cent of the exports of the United States found a market in Cuba; in 1932, the Cuban market absorbed only 1.3 per cent of our exports. It will be seen, therefore, that our Cuban trade suffered to a greater extent than that with other countries."

The Cuban pact will be in force three years, if not abrogated before that time by either nation after six months' notice.

The six-tenths of a cent reduction in the sugar duty will apply until the Department of Agriculture removes the quota on sugar imports from Cuba.

Reductions Made by Each

Some of the outstanding reductions made in the treaty are: by the United States: decreases from $4 to $2.50 in duty on rum. From 1½ cents to 9-10 of a cent per pound on sugar. Limit on tobacco to 18 per cent of the total used for cigars in the United States with reduction from $1.90 to $1.50 a pound with other reductions on cigars and other kinds of tobacco. On fruits and vegetables during certain seasons when they are not plentiful in the United States.

By Cuba: Reduction of internal taxes on many American products. On foodstuffs, headed by a reduction of $6.45 per 100 pounds. A 35-cent per 100 pound consumption tax on wheat flour is removed. Rates on American automobiles are reduced from 24 to 12 per cent ad valorem on cars priced at less than $700. Substantial reductions are also granted on many other products manufactured in the United States.

The preferential position which Cuba has long maintained in United States trade will continue under the treaty. American products, entering Cuba, will still be subject to reduction in tariff rates from 20 to 60 per cent. Except for the preferential clause, the Cuban treaty might be considered a model for other pacts to be signed under the tariff bargaining act.

Surrounded by Secrecy

A great deal of secrecy surrounds the preparations for these treaties but it is known that much activity is in progress behind the scenes.

Officials have learned that any early intimation of what countries and products are under consideration results in an avalanche of lobbying pressure before proposals are formulated.

They believe the least disturbance to business will result if no announcements are made until a treaty has been written or at least until negotiations are on their way to write one. From three to six weeks is given after the signature of such a pact in which affected manufacturers or producers may marshal their arguments against any undue concessions.

In several instances rumors of intended concessions have been set afloat with no foundation whatever in fact.

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

sumed Hird was a citizen because his name was on his father's papers. Thus he has been voting as a citizen when he was not one.

Little difficulty is expected in having the young man qualify under the Act of Registry of 1929 which provides that any person who came to this country before June 3, 1921, may make application for registry, which will be approved if the person is of good reputation and can prove residence here before June 3, 1921.

The case is pointed out as showing that while poll tax receipts may be used by Americans when returning to the United States from Canada, that actually they are not reliable proofs of citizenship and that a birth certificate should be carried by all travelers.

Apples

A Winter's Tale

When the temperatures dropped down to sub sero for days on end last winter, often from 20 to 40 below in country places, extra cold winds whistled about thousands of bare, gnarled but picturesque apple trees.

In winter barrenness nothing unusual could be noticed. Snows came and went. Spring came. The trees started to blossom. Then the experts could see what could not be seen during the winter. The cold had been too much for some, had carried out a program of involuntary crop reduction on others.

Today, according to the Associated Press, pomology experts gathered at Westboro reported that New England's crop will be only 30 to 40 per cent of the average. Connecticut reported 50 per cent of the Baldwin trees injured and 15 per cent beyond recovery. Massachusetts reported 25 per cent of its Baldwins injured and 10 per cent beyond recovery.

Long considered a typical hard, juicy northern apple, the Baldwin could not take the extremes of cold weather. Greenings, Delicious, and Northern Spies suffered in that order. Interestingly enough comparatively new varieties of apples suffered the least.

High Lights of Cuban Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Facts and figures on the tariff bargaining treaty which goes into effect between the United States and Cuba Sept. 3:

Remains in force three years, and thereafter until denounced by one government upon six months' notice.

Reduces United States tariff on Cuban raw sugar from 1½ cents to 9-10 cents a pound.

Cuts the levy on Cuban rum from $4 to $2.50 a gallon "in conformity with the Administration's policy of combating bootlegging."

Grants reductions of 20 to 12½ per cent in tariffs on Cuban tobacco, including cigars. Tariffs on wrapper tobacco are cut from $1.90 to $1.50 a pound.

Permits certain fresh fruits and vegetables to come in from Cuba under 50 per cent tariff reductions during specified months. This is designed to avoid seasonal competition with domestic produce. Articles now permitted free entry, such as avocados, remain on the free list. Cuba agrees to ship in avocados only during the summer.

Cuts Cuban duties on long list of United States agricultural and industrial products, including:

Lard, from $9.18 a hundredweight to $2.73, and further to $1.45 two years from now; flour, from 76 to 35 cents a hundredweight; potatoes, 50 per cent; pork products, 25 to 40 per cent; textiles, 20 to 30 per cent; automobiles, 50 per cent; electric light bulbs, 10 to 20 per cent; iron, steel, copper and other metals, 12 to 40 per cent.

Continues tariff preferentials for the United States and pledges that Cuban customs duties and internal taxes on items of major importance to the United States will not be increased.

Aims toward restoration of 1924 trade, which totaled $191,571,000 in United States exports to Cuba and $362,265,000 in imports from the island. This has dropped to $22,674,000 and $57,112,000, respectively.

It is the first reciprocal tariff agreement under powers given the President by the last Congress to cut duties as much as 50 per cent in return for equivalent concessions. It is the working model for similar agreements under negotiation or contemplated with 24 other countries.

Recovery

Job Dishonesty

PWA projects are designed to help unemployment, to do so through local administrations. Investigation by Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton of 200 men employed on Newton PWA projects showed that eight men did not live in Newton, were parading under false colors.

Some of the eight even gave addresses which included street names not even existing in Newton. The eight have been dropped from the rôles. Commented the Mayor, "Of course, I'd like to give every deserving man in the State employment if I could, but conditions force me to stick to the Newton problem."

* * *

Three-Day Holiday

ERA workers today cheered as they received news that the local officials, not content with the employees getting the normal Sunday and Monday holiday for Labor Day, would also give them Saturday off, making it three days in a row.

Since a certain amount of work is required from Washington, the Massachusetts directors are making up for the Saturday off by having the workers work a half hour overtime each day until the time is made up. But the workers don't mind that as the price of a three-day week-end.

Communists

Revolution and Lottery

A mixup of capitalistic gambling and revolutionary aspiration made an item for the Boston police blotter last night. Four men and a woman were arrested with punchboards, a device used for buying "chances" on "prizes."

A fund of $60,000 was the aim of the lottery, according to the police, who claim the money was to be used for financing a general strike in Massachusetts. But Sidney Bloomfield, one of those arrested, said the funds would be used to support the Daily Worker, Communist paper, and labor unions.

That Communists should seek to get money from unsuspecting contributors, obviously capitalists according to the "you-are-or-you-aren't" rule of the Communists, was considered revolutionary humor at police headquarters.

South Carolina Park Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER, S. C.—Establishment of a 1000-acre state park in the southeastern section of Sumter County to be known as "Joel R. Poinsett State Park," after the famous Palmetto naturalist and statesman, has become virtually a certainty with advices from Washington that the Federal Government had decided to undertake the project.

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Silver Flows to United States But Gold's Tide Is Europeward, With France Filling Its Coffers

(Continued from Page 1)

sions behind the scenes as to relations of church and state. Most of the non-German delegates strongly sympathize with the German opposition pastors who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Chancellor Hitler, on the grounds that it com- [illegible] em to put the state first and conscience second. At the same time, no one wishes to do anything that might tend to place Germans who merely oppose the system of church government introduced by Reichsbishop Müller in a position of also opposing the Hitler régime.

The conference comprises many sections, among them the youth conference representing 17 nations.

The Research Commission of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work is also in session as well as the Executive Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

* * *

Masonry Is Non Grata

Former Freemasons of long standing or holders of higher Masonry offices are unsuitable fighters for National Socialist ideals, according to the party decision published this week. The party tribunal has convinced itself, it declares, of the un-German methods of Masonry, which it regards as equally untrustworthy with Judaism. Any former Freemason, who under certain extenuating circumstances is admitted to the National Socialist Party, must understand that the way to higher promotion in the party will always be more difficult for party members who have been Freemasons.

Freemasonry, it will be remembered, was banned and all lodges closed by the National Socialists in 1933, on the grounds that they were anti-German or their functions were being performed by the National Socialist Party itself.

* * *

South Africa Pays Up

Britain had a pleasant surprise this week when it was announced that South Africa has decided to pay off the balance of its war debt to the British Treasury. The sum is small as war debts are usually reckoned, being only about £8,000,000. It is nevertheless welcome.

South Africa was the only Dominion which refused to take advantage of the British offer at the time of the Hoover moratorium to suspend its debt payments. Now with higher prices ruling for gold, the South African treasury is in a more flourishing condition.

* * *

Cotton Duties

Australia's efforts to restore its financial prosperity have brought it into conflict with Lancashire. The Federal Government has announced increases in duties on certain classes of cotton yarns and goods and this is described by the British cotton trade organizations as contrary to the spirit of the Ottawa Agreements. Australia denies Lancashire's allegation and retorts that British restrictions on Australian meat imports in the interest of the British farmer are contrary to the spirit of Ottawa.

A delegation from Lancashire waited on Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner, in London during the week, and though at the moment the controversy is still hot, it is expected a friendly arrangement will be reached in due course.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Undersecretary of State for the Dominions, leaves for Australia next week to attend the Melbourne Centenary celebrations and no doubt he will discuss other matters during his visit.

New Commandments On Marriage Issued By Reich Government

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP)—Love thy neighbor, National Socialist Germany was ordered today, and marry him—but be sure he's Aryan!

Ten commandments to "rationalize" marriage, issued by eugenics officials, instructed Germans to "Remember always thou art German" and "Choose mates of equal or Nordic blood."

"Marry only for love," commandment No. 8 proclaimed, while No. 6 warned: "Never marry the one good person in a bad family," the theory being that defects are transmitted even unto the third and four generation.

"Hold thy body clean," another commandment admonishes, "and remember thou art thyself a German ancestor." Consider, would-be benedicts were urged, whether "thy marriage helps the nation."

The heads of four important Reich offices—the Bureau of the People's Health Service, the Interior Ministry, the National Health Office and the Racial-Political Bureau of the National Socialist Party—had no romantic purposes in issuing the commandments.

Turning their heads toward Italy where Fascism's insistence on bigger families produces more and more babies, Government leaders seek to hoist the birth rate. Marriages, too, they hold, mean the establishing of homes, the purchase of furniture, food, clothing—all ingredients of flourishing trade.

Monarchs' Visits Forecast End Of Balkan Troubles

Kings of Bulgaria, Roumania and Yugoslavia Grow More Friendly

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 25 (AP)—European chancelleries, watching intently as traditional Balkan animosities seem to be giving way to new friendships, are looking forward with interest to the projected visit of King Alexander of Yugoslavia to King Boris of Bulgaria at Sofia, Sept. 8.

Equally interesting is a forthcoming visit of King Carol of Roumania to King Boris.

Queen Marie of Roumania will visit Queen Joana of Bulgaria, also Sept. 8.

Many are confident matters of international importance will develop from their chats.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have long been in hearty disagreement on a number of questions. Observers are wondering, consequently, whether King Alexander's call on the Bulgarian monarch at Sofia portends a change in the relations of the nations.

King Alexander is known to be anxious to induce Bulgaria to join the Balkan Pact concluded early this year by Yugoslavia, Roumania and Greece. The addition of Bulgaria would form a solid Balkan block against any western European nation which might look acquisitively toward the east.

King Alexander has had an uneasy time lately—with Italian troops on the Austrian border poised to dash across the frontier to uphold Austrian independence. The troops have been withdrawn from their menacing position, but their presence there for several weeks was said to have made the King exceedingly eager to draw Bulgaria into the pact. King Carol of Roumania is as eager as King Alexander for the friendship of Bulgaria.

The visit of Queen Marie to Queen Joana of Bulgaria will be primarily social in nature. The Dowager Queen of Roumania has conversed with Queen Joana several times on the Continent, but she has never met King Boris, for whose industry and ideals she has great admiration. At one time the widowed Queen sought to have King Boris marry her daughter, Princess Ileana, but Boris chose one of the daughters of the King of Italy.

It was regarded as extremely probable, however, that Queen Marie will have a voice in the political discussions between King Alexander, who is her son-in-law, and King Boris. To such a meeting the Queen could contribute a great deal, not only from her intimate knowledge of Balkan affairs but from her understanding of the entire complex European situation.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bacon Burns Bridges

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon's speech in Scarboro, Maine, in its open assault on the New Deal, has caused some consternation in certain Republican quarters in Massachusetts.

Mr. Bacon, as the Republican preprimary candidate for Governor in the November election had consistently in his support of unemployment insurance and in his campaign addresses, presented himself as a liberal Republican. It is a matter of only six or eight months ago that he was reported to have offered his services to the New Deal.

* * *

But at Scarboro, Mr. Bacon set a match to most of the bridges he had been building, and now his supporters are watching them burn behind him. No more merciless indictment of the Administration has been made than his, which depicted the Administration harking to brain trusters who would starve the people into acceptance of a socialistic state.

Labor Is Jubilant

Labor and other groups which distrusted Mr. Bacon's liberality right along are jubilantly insisting that the Scarboro address is Mr. Bacon's own affidavit of his reactionism.

Some of Mr. Bacon's supporters frankly admit that he has impaired his chance of election. His advisers are being criticized also for whatever part they had in Mr. Bacon's bridge-burning escapade in Maine. There is a feeling that Mr. Bacon is now on the conservative shore of the river and that his voice will no longer carry to the rank and file in industrial centers who are on the liberal shore.

* * *

Not unnoticed was one or two rather amusing inconsistencies in Mr. Bacon's assault on the New Deal. On one hand he suggests that the Administration is delaying recovery, starving the people into acceptance of socialistic principles, and on the other he condemns the Government for spending so much money, obviously to keep the people from starving.

Ely Not League Head

The new American Liberty League, with its imposing list of signatories, was dumped on Governor Ely's doorstep this morning. While the Governor didn't exactly kick it off his stoop, he certainly refused to become its "great white father" in New England. He denied the newspaper story that he would head the league in this section, but expressed sympathy with its aims. In view of the fact that his patron political saint, Alfred E. Smith, is among the league's supporters Governor Ely could do no less.

* * *

Interesting for those seeking the proper characterization of the new league, was the Governor's use of the word "propaganda" in connection with it.

Retiring From Politics

Said the Governor: "I am not a member of the organization and I am not a propagandist. And I would be useless to such an organization. When I leave the Governor's chair, I shall be through with politics and I am going back to the practice of law."

Consistently Democratic politicians in this section who were believed to be out of sympathy with the New Deal are cold-shouldering the league. Commentators believe this shying away by politicians with their ear to the ground reveals how thoroughly President Roosevelt is believed to have the rank and file with him.

Pilot Gets Blame In Catskill Crash

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Coroner Howard B. Humiston, in his official report yesterday, held that the luxury air liner which crashed on Last Chance Mountain, June 9, killing seven persons, was being negligently flown over the Catskill Mountains.

The coroner said he found no reason to believe that chemicals carried by Mr. William Bader, Buffalo chemist, caused fumes or an explosion before the big plane cut a swath through the trees and burned.

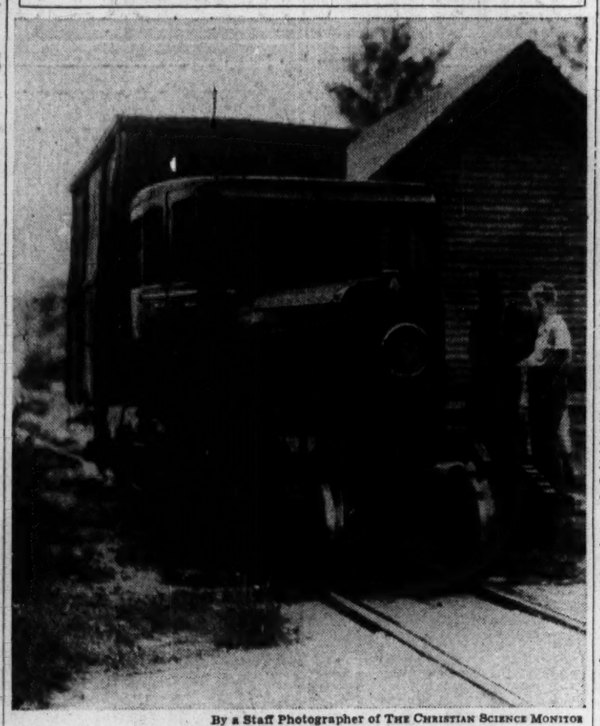
There was nothing, the coroner said, to show that the company (American Air Lines) ordered the pilot to fly on the route he chose.

The plane disappeared on a Saturday afternoon. After searching parties had scoured the Catskills, planes on Monday spotted the charred wreckage and bodies on the peak in the southwestern slope of the range. This was many miles off the Hudson Valley route.

Plumbing Supply Men Elect

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP) — Mr. George Koller of Cleveland, Ohio, was reelected president of the National Plumbing and Heating Supply Association at the close of a three-day convention yesterday. Mr. C. Meyers of Pittsburgh, was named vice-president; Mr. I. Lowe of Boston, secretary, and Mr. Emil Dausch of Detroit, treasurer. The 1935 convention will be held in Cleveland.

The Old Can Gets a Rail Job



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Automobile Takes to the Rails

One of the Two Which Are Doing Service on the Bridgton and Harrison Railroad in Maine.

Automobiles Drag Trains Over One Maine Railroad

Bridgton and Harrison Line Profitably Using Ancient Models on Its 16 Miles of Track in State's Camping Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGTON, Maine—When this city took over the Bridgton and Harrison Railroad about two years ago, it was a question of cutting costs or closing down the line. The road had been in financial straits for some time and prospects were not bright.

Then someone suggested the remodeling of automobiles for use on the tracks. Skepticism, though it may have been felt, gave way to the need for a way out of the depression. Outlandish as the idea may have seemed, the directors realized that it was a case of automobiles or nothing, so they chose automobiles.

Now, the Bridgton and Harrison line has the double distinction of being one of the few municipally-owned railroads in existence and also one of a small number using automobiles for pulling power. And as the annual trek of campers and summer visitors to New England begins, the Bridgton and Harrison is doing its share of freight and passenger carrying.

Before the automobile era the road's rolling stock consisted of 60 cars and four engines. The 16-mile track ran through one of the most important summer camp sections in Maine. It connected with the Maine Central Railroad for points north and south. Over its tracks passed the United States mail and a good deal of freight and express traffic during the summer.

Despite all this, the Bridgton and Harrison found that its operating expenses were exceeding its revenues. It was then that the idea of automobiles in place of steam engines was considered. And the plan has met with real success. Operating expenses are said to be more than 75 per cent less.

The road has two automobiles. One, a converted Ford truck, is used mostly for freight and express. The other is a combined Hudson body and Chevrolet motor. The motor was salvaged from the bottom of Long Lake, where it had been submerged after a wreck. This vehicle serves as the passenger carrier except during the rush seasons, when steam engines are put on.

The road, formerly the Bridgton and Saco railroad, was contructed in 1882. At one time it ran to Harrison, but its present 16-mile route is from Bridgton to Bridgton Junction. Traveling through a section rich in lakes and forest scenery, the trains pass along Hancock Pond, Twin Lakes and through Inglewood Notch.

The interior of the motor machines is not different from the ordinary automobile, except that the steering gear has been removed. The same brakes are used as on automobile wheels. The only difference in operation seems to be a rather slow getaway. Once in motion, however, the little trains chug along at about 35 miles an hour.

Roosevelt Sees Flaws In Liberty League

(Continued from Page 1)

than ever before his deep conviction that the Government has obligations to all its citizens, not only to the property holders.

Must Support Needy

To him this phase has become, at least for the moment, relatively unimportant. The property-holding group is far better able to care for itself in times of depression than the others. Therefore it is incumbent on the Government to put its supporting hand behind those who are most in need. He remains perfectly conscious of property rights and maintains his belief that they should remain as an honored and fundamental American institution. But he feels he cannot devote most of his time and interest to them when the needs of others are so much greater.

To him the Liberty League is seriously at fault, and in a way damaging to itself, to emphasize property rights and say nothing about human rights which spring from "love of thy neighbor."

As for the political implications of the league, Mr. Roosevelt has nothing to say. His subordinates have in some instances welcomed what they consider a movement toward significant politics. Mr. Roosevelt declines to touch on this aspect.

He confirmed the fact that Mr. Jouett Shouse, president of the league, had talked with him about it before making the announcement. His account of the conversation with Mr. Shouse was to the effect that Mr. Shouse had read him the telegram and asked if he had any objection to either the program or the league. Mr. Roosevelt replied that he had no right to object to either, and, of course, would not if he could. He would have no cause to object to the public advocacy of fundamentals he considers universally approved.

No Trace Found Of 'Red' Menace

(Continued from Page 1)

"and comes from sources with ulterior motives."

Along with hearing Chicago officers of the "Friends of New Germany," questioning them about the strength of Nazi supporters in the Middle West and going into the extent of Communist activity, Mr. Weideman called in representatives of at least two relatively new patriotic societies.

Mr. Ray Warren, a vice-president, was called to describe the aims of the American Vigilante Intelligence Association. Failing to serve the ranking officers of another patriotic society, the Paul Reveres, Mr. Weideman subpœnaed its records. In winding up his hearings, he said:

"Many of these so-called patriotic organizations go far afield and are themselves the vehicle of un-American propaganda." He hinted that racial lines were drawn in some, remarking:

"Their actual requirements of membership are not as set forth in the by-laws.

"We failed to find one organization that is actually doing anything. We have found no proof that Comunists drill or have arms or ammunition," the congressman added. "We have found no other organization in Chicago that is armed for any ulterior motive."

It was disclosed that subpœnaes had been issued for Col. Edward M. Hadley, president of the Paul Reveres, and for Mr. Clement Studebaker III, wealthy young Chicagoan who directs the American Vigilante Intelligence Association. They were not reached, and none of the advisory council of the Paul Reveres was called. It includes the names of National Commander Edward A. Hayes of the American Legion, Judge Homer W. Hall of Bloomington, Ill., State Senator Clayton R. Lusk and Congressmen Hamilton J. Fish, both of New York, and Dr. David Kinley, president emeritus of the University of Illinois.

Veteran Spruce Falls To Ax in Maine Woods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHLAND, Maine, Aug. 25—A spruce measuring 5 feet 10 inches in diameter at the stump, one of the largest ever cut in Maine, has just been felled in the pulp woods at the foot of Greenlaw Mountain, some 15 miles from Ashland.

This tree was topped off at 100 feet, with diameter there 11 inches, and contained five cords of wood, or 2780 feet of lumber. The stump of this tree was saved and will be on exhibition at the Northern Maine Fair.

Missouri Revels In Copious Rains And Cooler Days

(Continued from Page 1)

their water hauling problem in most places, but another week or two like the last one would solve that, too.

As a prelude to the rain's closing of the opera season, an audience of 2000 at the Unity Farm Amphitheater got all wet one night with Hans Wagner. The latter, of course, was supposed to get wet, by stumbling into a fountain pool. As Wagner splashed, the skies, which had been dripping through most of the performance, began to pour. As the artists and musicians continued with the show, the crowd mostly remained.

Mr. David Grosch, the director, remarked this was a new experience to see a theater crowd soak up rain. However, it must have been the novelty after the drought as audiences dwindled on subsequent wet evenings.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug 25 (AP)—Faced by probably the most serious shortage in livestock feed in the region's history, farmers of the Midwest are turning to ingenious ways of conserving what feed they have at hand.

Down in the Ozark Hills of Missouri and Arkansas, where oak trees abound, many farmers are gathering leaves and curing them for winter use. Much in the manner of cotton pickers on southern plantations, workers gather leaves, stuff them in bags and take them to haymows where they are paid by weight.

Farmers who experimented with leaves last year found that when gathered green and properly cured, they make palatable feed. Kansas stockmen are gathering thistles and curing them for roughage.

Others are turning to the lowly turnip to provide emergency feed. Seedmen said more turnip seed is being sold to Missouri farmers than ever before. There is sufficient time to produce this root crop before frost.

Labor Sees Defiance In Aluminum Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 25—Seeing more than a "flat denial" of labor's demands in the action Wednesday of the Aluminum Company of America, rejecting a federal mediator's plan for halting the strike of 8500 of the company's employees in widely scattered plants, organized labor in the Pittsburgh industrial district regard it as "a challenge of the authority vested in the Federal Government by Congress."

This was the high light of a formal statement issued here by the American Federation of Labor, which authorized the Aluminum Workers' Council to call the strike two weeks ago, after the Aluminum Company declined to accept the strike-ending plan advanced by Mr. Fred Keightly, federal labor conciliator.

Mr. Keightly, who has returned to Washington "still hopeful" of effecting a settlement, proposed an immediate end to the strike, reëmployment of the strikers, with final arbitration of all issues in question to be placed in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board.

Workers NRA Urged Kept Called Danger to Public

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Chicago Motor Coach Company, whose union drivers are on strike, replied to the NRA yesterday with the charge that retention of its Blue Eagle would have, in effect, endangered the safety of 200,000 passengers.

The National Recovery Administration ordered the removal of NRA insignia yesterday, acting on recommendations of the National Labor Relations Board, when the company refused to reinstate 25 employees. Mr. John A. Ritchie, president of the company, asserted in a statement that the men were discharged "because they were dangerous and incompetent." The board contended the men had been discharged because of union activities.

All in Knowing How

Bees never come to know their owners, but seldom sting them because the owners handle them properly.

Moon Makes Television Début In Pose for Radio Snapshot

Inventor Farnsworth Promises Return Performance on First Clear Night—Satellite's Infra-Red Rays Ease Work of Radio Camera

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Man-in-the-Moon has posed for his first radio snapshot.

After smiling down for years into the world's telescope lenses, the mythical tenant of the lunar planet has been photographed by television and the picture transmitted to a radio receiver.

Reproduction of the moon's likeness—the first recorded use of television in astronomy—was announced yesterday by Mr. Philo T. Farnsworth, inventor-scientist, and vouched for by his laboratory staff.

The picture was taken, the young inventor declared, as the ultimate test of the super-sensitivity of the television apparatus he has worked on since the age of 13. No magnifying lenses were used. To answer doubters, Mr. Farnsworth has announced a "return performance," open to the public, on "the first clear night."

Because of its infra-red rays, the moon was found comparatively easy for this latest in radio cameras to photograph, he said. In shorter range televising, the inventor added, the photo-electric fundamental of his television outfit makes possible the reception of pictures showing such small details as wisps of smoke and twitches of the lips of speakers before the camera.

The scanning disks and other mechanical features of older television sets are scrapped entirely in Mr. Farnsworth's new development in favor of electric impulses.

The transmitting camera, a portable affair only 14 inches long and half as high, is much the same as other cameras except that it creates electronic images instead of optical ones.

Light enters the camera lens, and instead of falling on a photographic plate and making a picture, the light rays hit a photoelectric surface and start a bombardment of electrical impulses, or electrons. Thus the electronic counterpart of the visual image is formed.

Instead of having a disk revolve in front of an optical image, as was done in the older television sets, Mr. Farnsworth has provided his apparatus with an electro-magnetic field which moves the electronic image back and forth across an opening twelve-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

Starting at the upper left-hand corner and traveling from left to right, much as the eye travels in reading a newspaper, this opening sprays electrons line by line until the picture is complete.

Moscow Believes Tokyo Now Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

in press comments that Soviet concessions have reached their virtual limit and that Japan's turn has come to concede 40,000,000 yen which alone stand in the way of final settlement. (The Japanese yen is worth today approximately 30 cents.)

Battle of Policies

Foreign observers here, familiar with Oriental bargaining methods, detect evidence that the real conflict presently lies between the Tokyo Foreign Office and Japanese military forces in Manchuria. The Foreign Office is believed willing to settle the sale promptly, without further friction, realizing the effect upon both Russo-Japanese relations and world opinion. The military in Manchuria, however, have demonstrated in the past that they retain the more ancient Oriental belief that sabre-rattling obtains better bargains. If this diagnosis is correct, Moscow's note may well serve as evidence even to the Japanese military that further concessions are unlikely and the time therefore has arrived for striking a final bargain.

There is an abundance of evidence that Moscow does not regard the present situation as in any way critical. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff has remained abroad, although a fortnight has elapsed since the first arrests of Soviet citizens in North Manchuria. Leading Soviet officials, military and civil, are taking their holidays according to schedule. There is an entire absence of excitement in official and public circles at Moscow.

Veterans of '98 Elect

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25 (AP)—The notes of a bugle sounding taps brought the thirty-sixth encampment of the United Spanish-American War Veterans to a close after election of officers. Judge Leon McCord of Alabama was elected national commander-in-chief by acclamation. He was unopposed.

Monitor to Interview Financial Editor

MR. H. B. ELLISTON, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Everett Smith in the next of the Monitor series, Saturday, Aug. 25, at 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Sept. 1, Mr. Winthrop P. Tryon, Music Critic for New York for the Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

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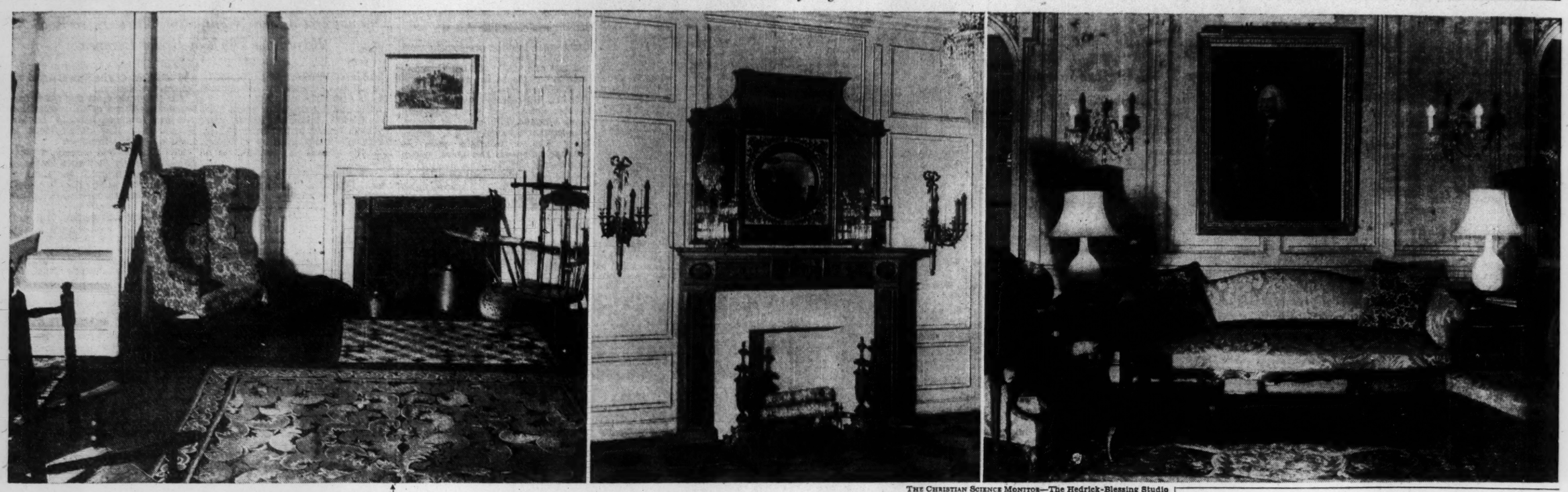

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—The Hedrick-Blessing Studio

Furniture of both England and America, made in the latter half of the eighteenth century and arranged within paneled walls of the same period, forms one of the attractions current in Chicago, outside the walls of the great exposition. The rooms that make up this group are in the galleries of Marshall Field & Co., and came from the Rosenbach collection in Philadelphia.

At the left, here, is shown American furnishings against the room walls of a Philadelphia house of about 1750, while at the right a background of English pine paneling, also nearly two centuries old, is fitting for fine mahogany furniture of the period.

At the center, a mantel that shows Adam influence carries ormulu ornaments and, above, a paneled Sheraton mirror with convex center.

An Exhibit Outside the Big Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE transplanting of whole rooms of rare antique furniture from the Rosenbach collection in Philadelphia to Chicago for the summer has given a remarkable opportunity for fair visitors coming from all parts of the United States to see these many original and well authenticated pieces.

Walking down the corridor of antiquity is the impression one gets when browsing among the 14 rooms which have been set up at Marshall Field & Co., where are placed typical pieces contemporary with the Adam brothers, Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Chippendale. There are also important pieces once owned by Charles Dickens, Charles II, Lord Nelson, Princess Metternich, besides objects from celebrated collections.

A Queen Anne walnut cabinet with secret compartments ingeniously concealed; an early Chippendale settee with a lion's head carved in the arm; a Sheraton carving table with 10 taper legs, made at the time of the American Revolution; these and hundreds of other pieces, arranged in groups with appropriate room backgrounds, have all come from the galleries of the Rosenbach Company. When a small old English silver tray is priced at $3000, one gets some idea of the rarity of the articles and the consequent magnitude of the whole exhibit, which includes bronzes, porcelain, old English and Sheffield plate, glassware and fabrics.

The interior of one of the oldest Philadelphia houses is set up for the first time as a background for early American furniture. The old dwelling, it is fairly well established, was built in the days of William Penn. Rescued from decay and ruin by Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach, the wood paneling of the interior has been renovated and painted a light gray to surround again furniture of the same general period. A short stairway leads up from the room to a closed door, allowing one's imagination to speculate on what might have been beyond in the original house.

Before the fireplace stands a very old Windsor chair one arm of which is a large writing shelf. Behind it is an American lighthouse clock with inlaid mahogany case. An early American block front desk made about 1775, and coming from the J. Paxton Temple collection, is placed against the wall between two deeply recessed windows. A very interesting rocking chair, dated circa 1760, is entirely of wood, but has the little side wings usually seen only in upholstered chairs.

In the English pine room the paneled walls give the correct atmosphere for the eighteenth century English library, where a life size portrait of William Blaim, by T. Hudson, hangs over a Chippendale sofa covered with gold-colored damask. One of the most unusual pieces is the Chippendale pole screen, which has a carved, mahogany base and attached to the pole a panel made of petit point embroidery. Especially interesting are the two huge globes, one of the earth and the other of the heavens, each on a pedestal and made to rotate within its frame. They were made about 1779 by D. Adams.

The "White Dining Room" draws people especially interested in silver, for here is a long banquet table laden with a collection from the Elizabethan period down to George III. Around the table are gathered, not 10 or 12, but 16, matching Chippendale chairs, with their original embossed leather seats. A silver salt receptacle of James I, priced at $7500, looks like a miniature temple, with its little peak at the top perforated for spices.

A pair of square silver trays, priced at $8000, were made by Paul Lamerie, an English silversmith, in about 1736. A ewer which was a presentation piece of Queen Anne, a ginger jar in silver repoussé work made by Samuel Woods in 1756, are two of the outstanding pieces of silver in which visitors find an interest.

In other rooms are found porcelains and china from the potteries of Lowestoft, Chelsea, Derby, and others. In the crystals are chandeliers and candelabra of Waterford and Bristol glass, and a collection of American glass. Original bronzes are shown from international exhibitions of Venice, Paris, and London.

Highly Valued for Associations

Besides, there are pieces of furniture which are interesting because of their ownership or association. These include a card table once owned by Charles Dickens, a pair of mahogany hall chairs originally owned by Lord Nelson, a rare Adam curio cabinet made for Charles II of England. The last is made of mahogany and satin wood, and appeared in the inventory of Windsor Castle until it was given by George IV to Lady Conyngham about the year 1820 and recently came into the hands of the Rosenbach Company.

While Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach has been collecting all of these rare antiques in home furnishings, his brother, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, has been building up a collection of rare books and manuscripts which is now famous. From these have come to Chicago original manuscripts, autograph material, and old books.

Hours could be spent in lingering about the glass cases where old letters and corrected first drafts of books can be read. The original manuscript of "An Outcast of the Islands," written by the hand of Joseph Conrad, shows the author's pen scratches in corrections and changes. Manuscripts of Dickens, Keats, Stevenson, Thackeray, and Robert Burns are there, as well as letters written by Washington, Madison, Jackson, Franklin, Lincoln and others.

Indenture of 1781

THE following contract was drawn up in 1781 between Samuel Dana and John Hosmer, cabinetmaker:

"This indenture made and concluded this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one between Samuel Dana of Amherst in the County of Hillsborough and the State of New Hampshire, gentleman of the one part, and John Hosmer of Concord in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, cabinet maker of the other part witnesseth that the said Samuel Dana hath put as an apprentice to the said John a certain Samuel Bowers for whom the said Dana is guardian to serve the said John till he arrives to the full age of twenty-one years and the said Samuel Dana hereby engages that the said Samuel Bowers shall serve the said John faithfully in all respects as becomes an apprentice till the expiration of the term aforesaid which will be on the seventeenth day of September Anno Domino one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five and shall be obedient to all the said John's lawful commands, and not absent himself from the said John's service by day or by night during the term aforesaid, and if the said Samuel Bowers shall enlist into the public service as a soldier during the term aforesaid, the said Samuel Dana as guardian as aforesaid shall make the said John a reasonable satisfaction for any damage he may sustain thereby and the said Samuel Dana in his capacity aforesaid shall pay all the notes and taxes which shall be assessed on the said Samuel Bowers during his apprenticeship with said John.

"And the said John on his part engageth that he will teach and instruct the said Samuel Bowers in all parts and branches of his the said John's art, trade or mystery of cabinet maker so as to make him a master of the same art if he be capable of learning within the term aforesaid, that he will provide him with good and suitable meat, drink, washing, lodging, and physics he should need during said term and will keep him suitably clothed in all respects and at the expiration of said term will dismiss him as well-clothed in all regards as he is at the beginning of his apprenticeship—in witness whereof the said Samuel Dana and the said John Hosmer have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year above written."

ANNA DANA SAM DANA
MARY HOSMER JOHN HOSMER
SAMUEL BOWERS

Props

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE summer spent with a Little Theater group gave me a new viewpoint on home decoration. For stage furnishings, we were dependent on the generosity of a few local merchants. Consequently, we had a limited number of materials with which to work. Due to the genius and artistry of the woman who arranged and rearranged these things, we achieved a continuous effect of novelty and freshness.

So I came to regard certain appointments in my home as "props." It is true that the home maker who has real joy in her job will eventually find the one perfect place for everything. But perfection is static, and spontaneity is lost. Things seen always in the same places and same relation to other objects no longer catch and challenge the eye. Very few people really "see" the pictures on their walls after an interval of habit.

Since the larger pieces in a home are seldom moved, I believe this gives enough of tranquillity. It is in the small things one finds the greatest pleasure and opportunity. For instance, there is a very old blue glass vase of which I am fond, and which holds with special grace any flowers placed in it. Sometimes I put the vase in a window, when the light passing through transmutes its darkness to sapphire clarity. Sometimes it is on a small table by the fireplace; then it has somber dignity. Occasionally I put it away for a month or so, bringing it forth to delight anew with its color.

A three-branch candelabrum of Chinese dragon design, does duty in many ways. If it is filled with ivory candles and rests upon the piano it sheds a fitful light enhancing the pleasure of music. But if it be fitted with red candles and placed on a lacqueur cabinet with a square of black velvet hung behind it, it is not the same thing at all. Lately, it bore candles in three pastel shades and took its place beside a bowl of California poppies.

Wherever candlesticks are used, this color variation adds charm. Even if the candles are not to be used for soft lighting, I think the newness of the wicks should be burned off. There is nothing so unconvincing as unlighted tapers.

In any list of adaptable props, mirrors and screens rate high. Screens can always break a room into new angles. Versatile, they add or subtract in the effect of space. Mirrors, reflecting, make a world of their own. It is their happy part to double loveliness. If hung to reflect windows, they bestow light; hung to reflect doors leading to dim halls, they acquire mystery. If you change them about now and again they will always challenge your imagination.

Pictures, assuredly, should be moved at intervals. For their lights and shadows vary according to their placing, and new beauties lie in wait for the experimenter. Occasionally an India print may hang in place of a picture for awhile.

It is a lot of fun to shop about for small remnants of brocades, odd silks, lustrous velvets. They lend themselves to decoration with such ease. As backgrounds, they disclose unknown charm in familiar objects.

Flower bowls and vases enjoy visiting from room to room. Even lamps appear gay and rested for an interchange of shades or placing.

The truth of my theory is often clear to me when a guest will exclaim, "Oh, a lovely new vase!" Or, "I never noticed this candlestick before!" Things often seen—but not with the mind's eye.

So I find joy among my "props." Even the usual definition of a prop, as something to lean upon, is not amiss; for one leans æsthetically on the beauty and charm to be found within a home.

M. B.

Includes Even Our Own Decade

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

"ENGLISH FURNITURE," by John Gloag, published by A. and C. Black at $2.50, has such a modest title that one might expect it to be a conventional rewrite and summary of matter that has already appeared in far more costly volumes. An exhilirating surprise comes with the reading of the first lines of the opening chapter:

"Before considering the history of English furniture-making, the mind should be cleared of romantic prejudices. Nothing that is ugly in its form or inept or clumsy in its construction should be respected simply because it is an 'antique.' The study of antique furniture design is interesting and instructive if it is undertaken as a research into the methods of skilled and extraordinarily patient men who solved technical problems and were inventive with a limited range of materials.

"But if such study is undertaken in what can only be described as a spirit of antiquarian adoration, if reverence for age as such debilitates appreciation for good proportion, then it degenerates into 'collecting' in the worst magpie sense. The æsthetic integrity of the 'collection' that results from these sentimental raids into the past of furniture making is based on the fact of age, as facts are understood by antique dealers. The collector to whom dates have become more vital than design is beginning to part with his critical faculty."

Strong Statements, But Wholesome

It is to be hoped that these opinions will not shock anyone, turning them from what follows, for it is for the sort of awakening needed by many Americans. Sentiment and romance have their place at times, in thinking and speaking of old-time furnishings, but considerations of good design and craftsmanship should control the intelligent collector's activities.

It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the technical details of successive periods, although some 100 line drawings are introduced into the survey of representative types, as well as 24 pages of half-tone plates. It is why and how a series of forms came to appear, one after another, that concerns Mr. Gloag here. These reasons are sketched in a vivacious manner that is backed clearly by facts and by broad familiarity with the progress of events and of the arts.

The escape from conventional treatment that is embodied here is indeed stimulating and the manner of it is suggested by some of the chapter headings. Some of these are: Furniture Design Under the Woodworkers, 1500-1660; Under Fashion, 1660-1730; Under the Architects, 1730-1830; Under the Romantic Movement and the Furniture Trade, 1830-1900; Under the Antique Dealers and the Artist Craftsman, 1900-1920; finally, regarding this topic, New Materials and Their Effect on Design.

From merely these chapter headings it is evident that this is not just another book on antiques, which, merely as antiques, do not interest Mr. Gloag at all. What does interest him in actual things is fine design, shapely forms of gratifying proportions, and æsthetic merit. Of these he is generously appreciative, with a ripe charity that seems to be looking for what is good, without expecting too much from an era and its heritages.

The beginnings of a national architecture in England through the work of that genius Inigo Jones (1573-1651) marks the start of an influence on furniture design that steadily grew stronger until the architect Robert Adam (1728-1792) dominated that field in the seventeen sixties and seventies. With the passing of the eighteenth century and a decade or two of the next, came a lapse of three generations in artistic progress in architecture and furniture. Although numerous conflicting eddies held attention for short times, none of them grew strong enough to become a steady current until, in the last twenty years, the modern movement seems to have reached that degree of importance.

Helps Us to See the Broad Aspect

It is a real and fresh outlook that this book gives, in setting before us furniture design in a fashion that connects the present with the past so naturally and strongly. Other writers have selected a section of the past, as the period of oak, or of walnut, or of mahogany. More have dwelt on the "antique," meaning whatever came along between the time of Queen Elizabeth and that of Victoria.

All of which has been of value in leading people generally to esteem the products of designers and craftsmen of the past. But the "collector" too often falls into a way of seeing and thinking no farther than his arm's length. It may be said that he misses the landscape because he notices only the leaves on the trees—perhaps the leaves on one tree. Such a book as this may be an outstretched hand for that person; taking it, he may be led cheerfully by a short and interesting path to an outlook of greater and lasting pleasure.

This is the fifth volume to appear in a group announced as a Library of English Art. Others, so far, treat of Water Colors, Pottery and Porcelain, Needlework Domestic Silver, all with "English" prefixed.

Rush Light Club Meeting

For the next gathering of the Rush Light Club, on Sept. 1, they will journey to South Hadley to be the guest of Mr. Skinner at the Skinner Museum.

A large portion of the club members belong also to the Early American Industries Association, which has invited them to join it in an informal gathering to be held on Friday evening, Aug. 31, at the Wiggins Tavern at Northampton; also, to attend the association's first annual meeting which will be held on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the same tavern. After this meeting lunch will be served; then on to South Hadley, to inspect the lighting devices at the Skinner Museum. Dinner at the Mount Holyoke Hotel ends the program.

C. A. D.

English Antique Dealers' Fair

By "Collector"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A RARE treat awaits Americans visiting here this fall. I am able to announce full details of an ambitious "Antique Dealers' Fair, run on entirely new lines, which will open at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Friday, Sept. 21, and will last for three weeks.

The whole exhibition hall, with more than 20,000 square feet or floor space, will be given up to the fair, the first of its kind, which will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, thus affording business men and women the opportunity to attend. Admission will be two shillings, half of which will go to charity.

The fair may be called the successor of the successful British Antique Dealers' Art Treasures Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries in 1928 and at Christie's in 1932. At these, however, there was no selling from stands or within the exhibition, and no prices were indicated, although this information could be obtained on request, and no purchase could be removed until after the close of the exhibition.

A number of objects also were on loan only. At the forthcoming fair, on the other hand, all the articles shown, none of them less than a century old, will be on immediate sale. One of the principal aims will be to gain the interest of the general public. Anyone, from the expert and connoisseur to the youthful art lover and newly married couple of moderate means looking for antiques to give the finishing touch to the furnishing of their homes, will be welcomed.

Furniture, silver, china, coins, treen (old wooden domestic utensils), glass and numerous other fascinating fields of collecting will all be represented. There will be bygones to suit all purses and tastes. It will be possible to buy a piece of old Georgian silver for a few shillings, and equally easy to expend on one object several hundreds of pounds.

The three weeks' Art Treasure Exhibition of 1932 had an attendance of 17,000 visitors. There is thought to be a strong likelihood of an equally good attendance at the forthcoming fair. Oct. 13 is set for the closing date.

A wooden bowl full of wax vegetables for the centerpiece of an informal table is a new development of the wax fruit idea which has been in vogue for some time. As though brought in fresh from the garden, the vegetables are arranged in the bowl and may include an irregular shaped cucumber, an Irish potato, eyes and all, an ear of corn, a carrot, turnip, eggplant, and on the top, a big lemon with pebbly rind.

Courtesy John Wanamaker to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Modern Table Glasses Are Assuming a Pleasing Variety of Shapes

Some of those used for cool drinks and ices in these warm days are shown above. One feature which is now popular is the rectangular base, which is applied even to plates of different sizes. The fern pattern at the left is very delicately cut, the third from the left has its fine edge rimmed with gold, while the sherbet glass at the right is again a cut piece.

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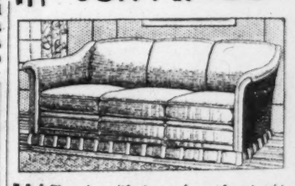

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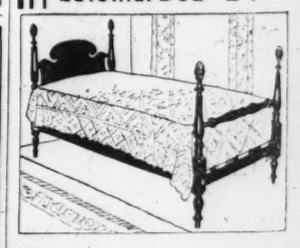

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"SEPT. 4th. Monthly meeting of the library board. Senator Durritt absent, as usual. Serena Grauen's surplus still too large. I must investigate the psychology of women as spenders. Serena is as sure of her ten dollars a month as of the calendar being right. Yet she is already forty dollars in arrears in her spending. Hannah, too, is a paragon of parsimony until generosity enters the question. Then she can be a Cleopatra of extravagance. The jokes on women as spendthrifts were likely all composed some centuries ago, when women had small authority in money matters. It is my guess that the champion miser of our century will be, for the first time, of the weighing sex."

"Sept. 5th. Hiram was chuckling to himself as I passed his porch today where he was sitting reading. His book surprised me, as Hiram's reading almost always does surprise me. It was Boswell's account of Dr. Johnson's tour through the Hebrides.

"'Is it as funny as all that, Hiram?' I inquired.

"'Have you never read it?' he asked in turn. 'This is one of those desert island books that people make lists of but never read.'

"'What's the joke?'

"'It isn't a joke-book,' sniffed Hiram quite pardonably. 'You can't simply pull bits out of it and get people to laugh at them. The really funny books are never like that. I was laughing at Boswell. He was so gone on Doctor Johnson that he felt good all over because his baby daughter cooed at Johnson. Listen to this: "Mr. Johnson was pleased with my daughter Veronica, then a child of about four months old. She had the appearance of listening to him. His motions seemed to her to be intended for her amusement; and when he stopped, she fluttered, and made a little infantine noise, and a kind of signal for him to begin again. She would be held close to him; which was a proof, from simple nature, that his figure was not horrid. Her fondness for him endeared her still more to me, and I declared she should have five hundred pounds of additional fortune."'

"'You're right, Hiram,' I had to say. 'That's delicious.'

"'It's a picture,' declared Hiram. "And it was, too. As I walked on I wondered why some artist had never painted the hirsute bulk of that old lion, Johnson, holding the infant Veronica, while the young father, on one knee before them, looked adoringly into their faces."

"Sept. 6th. A telegram telephoned up from Sitly from David. 'To meet me from heaven center Evergreen Pond tomorrow about 10. David.'

* * *

"Hannah had received the message and was rather sparing of comment. The telegram had been sent from Quebec. Hannah, it was clear, feared that it had been penned when David, then her hero, was not thinking very coherently. And what could cause such a state? Alas, only one thing. Hannah handed me the message without gayety, saying: 'You can't tell what they will do to young lads in a country like that.'

"'If he's coming from Quebec by ten o'clock, he'll have to fly,' I said.

"'Of course, of course,' said Hannah, brightening. 'He'll fly. And the stupid I am! He'll come in one of them flying-boats. My, I am growing fair pumpkin-headed. You won't tell him, Nicholas, I thought something dreadful had happened.' I assured her.

"Sept. 6th. Great excitement in Evergreen, although we have been visited by other planes, of course. David appeared in a wisp of silver light about 10:15, much to Hannah's relief. I have not been greatly enthusiastic over this pestilential instrument. The savage uses to which it was first put give it a lot to live down. It is a bad noise in the sky, and an incomparable threat to the future of the empyrean. But I could not deny a certain excitement as David alighted on the water and taxied over to me.

"'Surprised?' he asked, smiling. He had told me nothing about owning a plane, much less about flying one.

"'Would you be surprised if I suddenly turned up in your river in my personal submarine?'

"He laughed and said: 'Would you like a flip, Nicholas? How about it?'

"I should have been disappointed not to have gone. He gave me a helmet and some instructions and I took my seat with curiosity in my heart and cotton in my ears. For the first time in my life, I was to vanquish gravity. I should've liked to have seen the look on gravity's face. Or even on my own.

* * *

"The morning was perfect. A light breeze from the north, a blue lake, and a brilliant sky with a few clouds. David sent the machine along the top of the water at a terrific rush. Then we withdrew from mundane things. 'Hopped off,' as he disrespectfully called it. In reality it was like a gentle farewell kiss. Good by, Earth, and then our lips no longer touched.

"As a boy I had often lain on my back looking up at just such summery clouds, wishing myself on a dappled carpet of vapor, traversing ocean and Europe and Asia, with a particular détour to include the Himalayas. And now I had made a beginning. I was rising, as easily as a wish is made, above the lake, above the trees, above the last pastures. The hills were undulating by. Clouds Cobble flowed beneath. I was seeing it for the first time as the crow sees it. Evergreen Brook shone, for an instant, like a thread of Christmas tinsel dropped upon a carpet of faded green.

"As I wondered what was our objective, the Range, or a grandiose cloud, David swooped around—banked, he called it,—and we flew over the village. There below me was spread out the map of my years, like one of the designs of Pilgrim's Progress that I had made as a boy. There was the post office, a minute spot, roofed over and oblivious of all the glory eternally surrounding it. There was the village common, the library, Inn, school, Merriman's store, and the church. In the age of aviation I hope that churches will get along without spires, or at least blunt them a little. I saw my lane, the house where I slept and ate and dreamt of those imponderable things on another geography. Beyond it the fields and orchard, and Hiram's and Sorley's and the other homesteads. I traced a few of my favorite walks, and reproached myself for never having adequately reported the beauty of the region. I had no excuse now. New eyes had been given me. I was soaring heavenward in a poet's wish, and as far as I could see to the east and north and west lay the increasing grandeur of the wilderness. I was entranced by the new ponds and lakes of shimmering silver or translucent emerald whose presence I had never guessed.

"We darted off in the direction of my camp, and soon, incredibly soon, our shadow fell upon my waters. Near the shore were three toy deer standing. A day's travel in twenty minutes! At first it seemed to belittle all that I had done before. But good sense quickly corrected that notion. Flying was but the shorthand of travel. The full description must still be written out for a true appreciation of a trip. Flying, I saw, was an auxiliary, like the telegraph, useful for curt messages, but out of place for poems and the speech of affection. Flight offered its facilities, but I should never exchange it wholly for the trail.

"At length I began to long for earth. I had had enough of space. I felt as if I had been caught in a mesh of dreams and swished about through the atmosphere until I was as woolly as the clouds. It was good to feel the ground under my feet. I had enjoyed the speed and unfetteredness of it. Hereafter I should forgive the plane its noise. I might employ it. But I would hardly embrace."

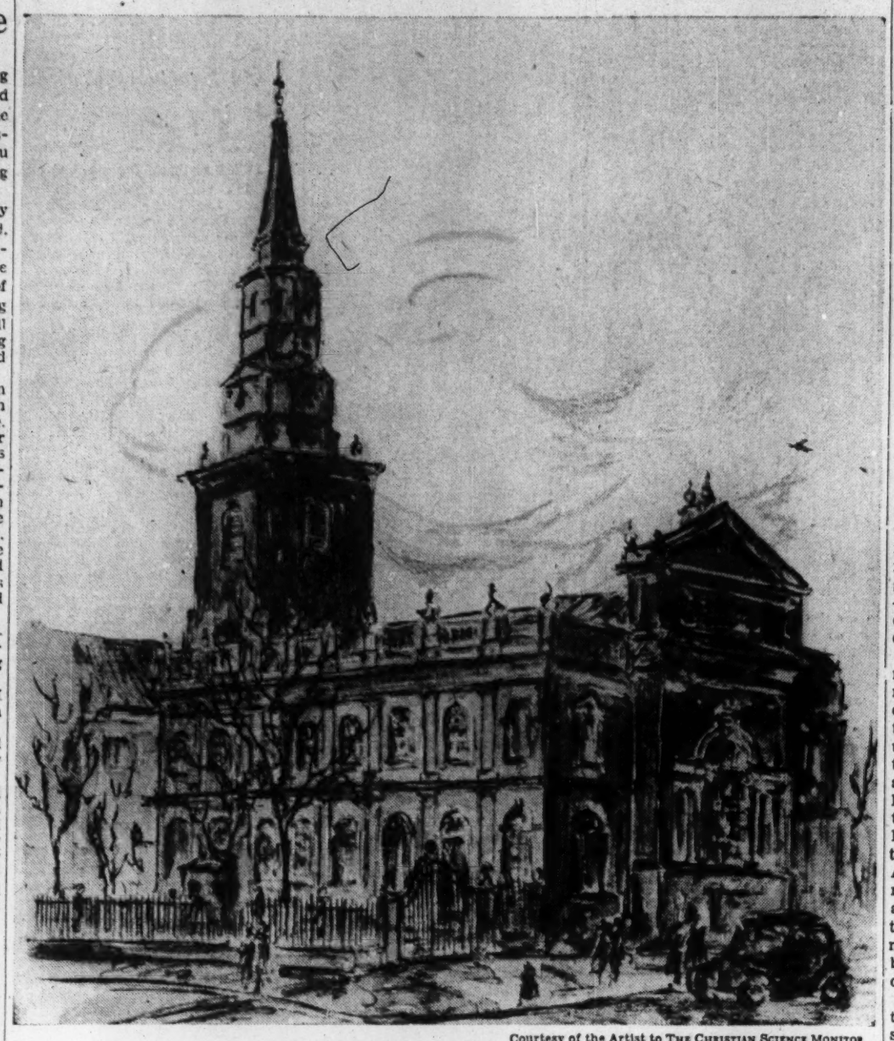
On the evening of the same day as his flight, Nicholas penciled down this bit of verse and I notice a faint tone of belligerency to space, or at least to the stars, the sole example of its kind I have come across in the Notebooks:

"The wind is my brother,
He comes and goes
As a flower buds
Or a flower blows.

"The clouds are my sisters,
They bring to me
Song from the mountains,
Dreams from the sea.

"But the stars are strangers,
They will not bend
A jot from their courses
To humor a friend."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.



Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old Christ Church, Philadelphia: From a Sketch by Helen L. Woerner

Wings Over Woodhall

Wild pigeons, says the Quaker Lady with a reminiscent smile, were a familiar and pleasing sight in the Indiana landscape of her childhood. Such pretty birds they were, with neat gray bodies, purple necks and jewel-bright eyes. Passing regularly over Woodhall Farm in their spectacular migrations northward and southward, they were almost as common as the chattering blackbirds of the twin hemlocks at the front gate, the song sparrow of the cedar hedge by the kitchen garden, the mourning doves of the Finley apple tree near the carriage house.

Their coming, spring or fall, was an eagerly anticipated event on the calendar, a variable red letter day which no astrologer was wise enough to mark in advance. In seasonal significance it rated with sheep shearing and corn harvest, those unfixed occurrences which were no less certain and dependable than Christmas. And it could set small eyes twinkling and small feet skipping as speedily as the first dandelion or the first snowstorm.

At Woodhall, confides the Quaker Lady, there was a preference in favor of the springtime passing. For always it seemed as if the pigeons brought the spring back with them, wafting it over the high south hill on their pretty wings, dropping it at the feet of the waiting children as they passed to the high north hill and beyond the amphitheater of daily activity. How else came all the million blossoms so suddenly to the woods and orchards—redbud, dogwood, hawthorn, wild crab, wild plum, apple, cherry, pear. How else indeed?

Hearing a low, rumbling sound like distant thunder in the south on those long ago spring days, the children would pause expectantly at their tasks or play. Was it going to storm? If the noise continued long without stopping, growing steadily into a roar, they knew that it was not thunder they heard but the returning pigeons. Those curious dark clouds, moving just above the horizon, were the birds themselves, coming straight toward Woodhall.

Hastily the children would spread the glad tidings abroad, the Quaker Lady with flying skirts and pantalettes striving valiantly to keep up with the older ones. Mother, in her Quaker gray dress and white neckerchief, would come out on the front porch of the farmhouse, where she would be joined by her older daughters perhaps in their billowing hoopskirts. Then away the children would race to meet the oncoming migrants.

The roar and hum of their wings grew almost frightening as the birds came nearer. You shouted to make yourself heard, you held your ears for relief. It was beyond belief; tomorrow you would doubt that such a thing could be, had ever been. The earth grew dark as the dense clouds of birds came closer, across the little meadow, the spring field, the carriage lot. There were pigeons, pigeons everywhere, clouds of them above the horse barn and ox stable, clouds of them moving up the lane, over the clover field and the rye lot, clouds of them sweeping into the beech trees on the high north hill.

Such a roar and clatter as the pigeons settled there, the smaller trees bending and creaking, the slender branches swaying and breaking. Such a fluttering of wings. A wood of pigeons. Almost, a world of pigeons. In autumn, when the beech mast was ripe and they stopped for feeding, it was a spectacle defying description. But all that was fifty years and more ago, says the Quaker Lady sadly.

F. H.

IN THE charter of 1681 by which George II granted William Penn his "woods" in the far-away land of America, there was inserted a clause which empowered the Bishop of London to appoint a chaplain for the spiritual guidance of the new colonies whenever there should be found a group of twenty or more persons who requested such a service.

To such a clause is traced the beginning of Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, for in 1695 the required number came together, appointed a vestry and bought a lot at what is now Second Street, near Market, for the erection of a church building. The promise was kept, and when the new minister, Thomas Clayton, arrived from England the next year, he found a church edifice and a congregation of about fifty people awaiting his ministry.

Christ Church was not only the first Episcopal church in this country, but also the birthplace of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was organized here in 1785 and its constitution framed.

The original building soon proving too small, the church was enlarged in 1711. This, too, was outgrown rapidly, so that the adjoining lot was purchased in 1725 and the construction of a still larger edifice was begun.

Dr. John Kearsley, who is also credited with the design of Independence Hall, was the architect for the new building, which was not completed until 1744. The tower was finished ten years later, and the church then stood as it does today, one hundred and eighty-seven years from that time and two hundred and thirty-eight years from the organization of the original church.

Closely identified with the early history of this city through pre-Revolutionary days, Christ Church may be said also to have had a part in the shaping of the nation's course, for from its pulpit on June 23, 1775, the rector, Dr. Smith, delivered a patriotic address entitled, "The Present Situation of American Affairs," in which he set forth the need of freedom for the country to pursue its own destiny. To this church, also, the Revolutionary Congress repaired in a body on July 20, 1775, for a day of "humiliation, fasting and prayer," on their new endeavor of gaining this right of destiny. Among those members of Congress present on that occasion were Samuel Adams, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Philip Livingston, George Clinton, Philip Schuyler, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, Peyton Randolph, Richard and Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and John Hancock.

Franklin was a member of Christ Church's vestry, and took an active part in the erection of the spire and the ordering of the bells from London in 1753. These bells were removed from the tower after the Battle of Brandywine in 1777 and sent, with the Liberty Bell, to Allentown for safe keeping from the danger of seizure by the British.

During Washington's residence in this city as President of the United States, he worshiped in Christ Church; his pew, and those of Franklin, the Penn family, Robert Morris, Francis Hopkinson, Betsy Ross and General Cadwalader, are preserved as they were when used by these makers of American history.

Still hanging over the State Pew, which in Colonial days was the seat of the Governor, is the wood carving of the royal arms of William and Mary, deposed for many years following the Revolution, but now rehung, with the medallion of George II, which was also removed during the days when kings were not popular here.

The interior of the church now appears as it was when first built, some alterations which were made in 1836 being removed in 1881 when the interior was restored to its original state.

The Universal Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROGRESS is the law of Mind. It cannot be avoided or annulled; and even the human sense of progress demands that the nations in the great human family come to know—yes, love—one another, and work together for the welfare of all.

Down through the ages members of this great family have been approaching one another through the avenues of ordered trade, or tracking paths of sheer adventure, over wastes of conquest, or over mountain passes of lofty idealism. And now that the means of overcoming the limitations of time and space are bringing the entire human family together in constant close contact, the results give evidence of sharp conflict. They also have revealed, however, a greater effort and desire to meet around the council tables of the world and talk things over, exchange views rather than blows, adjust the varying aims to some unified purpose of good will and mutual understanding—in short, to demonstrate intelligent coöperation rather than ruthless competition and blasting selfishness.

One has only cursorily to scan the records of history to realize that mere conquest and the broken covenant of brotherhood have claimed to hold back for a time the forward urge, and the great family has retreated deeper into the wilderness; and Love's enlightenment is seen to have been the only means by which they have again found the trail leading toward the promised land of true achievement and genuine peace. As our interdependence is better realized, the fundamental, ineluctable fact of relationship—the family tie—is being brought home to us as a mighty challenge which must be met by the recognition of it as our glorious common heritage.

Recognition of our economic interdependence is turning many to seek the higher lessons of our true relationship. Cain, blinded by the carnal mesmerism of competitive jealousy or self-centered interest, believing that his brother stood in his way, and lusting for revenge because his brother had achieved more than he of the divine approval, yielded to the great delusion that physical force could annihilate his brother's claim and clear his own path. But it is recorded that he was outlawed by divine decree, and his punishment seemed to him greater than he could bear.

The covenant of brotherhood cannot be broken. Love's way of supreme intelligence cannot be evaded. The good of each is inevitably bound up with the good of all. This eternal question is urging its supreme demand upon the entire human race. Experience answered Cain's defiant question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Only failure and bitter remorse followed his attempt to break the code of brotherhood. Hate's way is war's way, the way of material finality and futility. Love's way is the way of steady progress, united success, and the limitless possibilities of spiritual enlightenment.

Christianity teaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; and Christian Science, in accord with Jesus' words and works, proves that these great facts must be scientifically demonstrated. Blind faith in the divine fatherhood, emotional, ignorant efforts of brotherly altruism, will not enable us to make the great ideal appreciable in terms of practical living. Divine Science, "the Spirit of truth," the Comforter foretold by Christ Jesus, makes clear that the fatherhood of God means nothing less than spiritual causation. This progressive, satisfying reasoning Christian Science has established; and its saving power Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of the Science of Christianity, has traced in this inspiring passage in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 576, 577): "This human sense of Deity yields to the divine sense, even as the material sense of personality yields to the incorporeal sense of God and man as the infinite Principle and infinite idea,—as one Father with His universal family, held in the gospel of Love."

The understanding of God as Principle, the one Mind, overcomes the cramping superstition of material cause and effect, and reveals the realism of a universe of ideas—spiritual, eternal—governed by the one divine Principle through one law, and that law spiritual. Man is then acknowledged to be created in God's likeness, as idea, representative of his Maker. By the constant, consistent application of this law of one cause and one effect the specious, illusory claims of matter as causing and conditioning man's existence and the universe are gradually disproved, and the logic and harmony of Mind's oneness and allness are manifested in improved human conditions. The law of God, universal good, scientifically and steadily applied, overcomes the pagan superstition of minds and lords many, the narrow treacherous trusts in and dependence upon human personality, human will, and mere intellectualism, and brings salutary and irrefutable proofs that one supreme intelligence governs all true being, and that the reality of good is changeless and demonstrable.

The master Christian challenged the material, humanly circumscribed trusts when he asked, "How can ye believe, which receive honour one of another, and seek not the honour that cometh from God only?" Throughout his healing, redeeming mission he taught and proved that the fatherhood of God is not abstract theological doctrine, but a scientific fact to be demonstrated in overcoming all that is unlike the divine nature and bringing to light man as the manifestation of spiritual being. How else can we hope to find that the kingdom of God is at hand?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Famille universelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PROGRÈS représente la loi de l'Entendement, loi qu'il est impossible d'éviter ou d'annuler; or même d'après le sens humain du progrès, les peuples de la grande famille humaine doivent arriver à se connaître, à s'aimer et à travailler en commun pour le bien de tous.

Au cours des siècles, les membres de cette grande famille sont entrés en contact les uns avec les autres par les avenues régulières du commerce, par les sentiers des aventures hardies, en traversant les déserts de la conquête ou les défilés montagneux d'un idéalisme élevé. A l'heure actuelle, les hommes surmontent par bien des moyens les limitations du temps et de l'espace; ainsi toutes les nations composant la famille humaine ont entre elles des rapports étroits et constants qui semblent parfois accentuer leurs divergences. D'autre part, on remarque un désir d'entente, un sérieux effort pour se réunir et discuter les questions mondiales à la table du conseil, pour échanger des opinions plutôt que des coups, pour concilier les différents objectifs et s'entendre sur un but inspiré par la bienveillance et la bonne intelligence; en d'autres termes, il s'agit de démontrer la collaboration judicieuse plutôt que les rivalités sans merci et l'égoïsme dévastateur.

Il suffit de feuilleter les pages de l'histoire pour se rendre compte que les conquêtes et la rupture du pacte fraternel ont retardé momentanément les progrès du genre humain, et qu'alors la grande famille s'est égarée dans le désert; on voit aussi qu'il a fallu les lumières de l'Amour pour qu'elle retrouvât le chemin conduisant à la terre promise, c'est-à-dire au succès et à la paix véritables. A mesure que nous comprenons davantage combien les hommes sont solidaires, le fait fondamental, inéluctable, de la parenté humaine—la fraternité qui nous unit—se présente fortement à nous et demande à être reconnu comme un glorieux héritage auquel tous ont droit.

Au point de vue économique, nous dépendons les uns des autres; et ceux qui le reconnaissent sont souvent conduits à chercher la leçon supérieure des rapports unissant véritablement les hommes. Aveuglé par le mesmérisme charnel de la jalousie ou de l'intérêt égoïste, Caïn crut que son frère lui faisait obstacle et nourrit des projets de vengeance parce qu'Abel avait obtenu plus que lui-même l'approbation divine; Caïn céda à une grande erreur en croyant que par la force physique, il pourrait annihiler les droits de son frère et frayer son propre chemin. Mais nous apprenons que plus tard, un décret divin le mit hors la loi, et son châtiment lui parut trop grand pour être supporté.

L'alliance unissant tous les frères ne peut être enfreinte. Il est impossible d'éluder la voie de l'amour, de l'intelligence suprême. Le bien de chacun est inévitablement lié au bien de tous. Cette exigence éternelle se présente avec une force toujours plus grande à la race humaine tout entière. L'expérience se chargea de répondre au défi de Caïn, qui demandait: "Suis-je le gardien de mon frère?" En cherchant à enfreindre le code de la fraternité, il ne récolta qu'un échec et d'amers remords. La voie de la haine est celle de la guerre, la voie des limitations et des vains efforts matériels. La voie de l'amour est celle du progrès constant, du succès dans l'union, et des lumières spirituelles révélant des possibilités sans limites.

Le christianisme enseigne la paternité de Dieu ainsi que la fraternité des hommes; et la Science Chrétienne prouve que ces grands faits doivent être scientifiquement démontrés, comme l'indiquent les paroles et les œuvres de Jésus. Une foi aveugle en la paternité divine, des efforts altruistes ignorants ou purement émotifs, ne suffiront point à traduire en termes pratiques dans la vie journalière le grand idéal qui nous est proposé. La Science divine, "l'Esprit de vérité," le Consolateur annoncé par Jésus-Christ, nous fait comprendre que la paternité de Dieu ne signifie rien de moins que la causation spirituelle. Ce raisonnement progressif qui donne toute satisfaction a été établi par la Science Chrétienne; et son pouvoir rédempteur est indiqué par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse de la Science du christianisme, dans un passage plein d'inspiration. Voici ces lignes, qu'on trouve aux pages 576 et 577 du livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Ce sens humain de la Divinité cède au sens divin, de même que le sens matériel de la personnalité cède au sens incorporel de Dieu et de l'homme en tant que Principe infini et idée infinie,—que Père unique avec Sa famille universelle, réunis dans l'évangile de l'Amour."

Comprendre Dieu en tant que Principe, unique Entendement, permet de vaincre l'entravante superstition d'une cause et d'un effet matériels, et révèle la réalité d'un univers d'idées—d'un monde spirituel, éternel, gouverné par le seul Principe divin au moyen d'une loi qui doit être spirituelle. On reconnaît dès lors que l'homme est créé selon la ressemblance de Dieu; que l'homme est idée et représente son créateur. En appliquant avec logique et persévérance cette loi d'une seule cause et d'un seul effet, on réfute graduellement les revendications spécieuses et illusoires de la matière, qui prétend causer et régler l'existence de l'homme ou de l'univers; et l'on voit se manifester, par l'amélioration des circonstances humaines, la logique et l'harmonie que produit l'unité, la totalité de l'Entendement. Appliquée d'une manière scientifique et constante, la loi de Dieu, du bien universel, maîtrise la superstition païenne proclamant plusieurs entendements et plusieurs seigneurs, la tendance à compter sur les appuis fragiles et trompeurs de la personnalité humaine, de la volonté ou de l'intellect; elle nous montre aussi par des preuves salutaires, irréfutables, qu'une intelligence unique et suprême gouverne tout ce qui existe réellement—que le réalisme du bien est immuable et démontrable.

Le Chrétien par excellence bâma toute espèce de confiance matérielle bornée par des cadres humains lorsqu'il demanda: "Comment pouvez-vous croire, vous qui recevez votre gloire les uns des autres et ne recherchez pas la gloire qui vient de Dieu seul?" Au cours de sa mission qui guérissait et rachetait les hommes, il enseigna et prouva que la paternité de Dieu n'est point une doctrine théologique abstraite, mais un fait scientifique qui doit être démontré par la victoire sur tous les éléments contraires à la nature divine et par la mise en lumière de l'homme en tant que manifestation de l'être spirituel. N'est-ce pas le seul moyen qui nous permette de constater que le royaume de Dieu est proche?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Swallow Flight

How silver-lucent is the light
That evening lays on earth and air;
The sun, descending, slips from sight
Down a remote and golden stair.

We move in elements that give
No semblance to the shapes we know—
Substantial things are fugitive
As frost or dew or afterglow.

Yet in this hush, all undismayed,
The swallows flash and wheel and dart,
Though dusk mysteriously has laid
Her hand upon our breathless heart.

Seeing these wings so bold and swift
Upon the very verge of night,
Something within us dares to lift
And valiantly take flight.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

A Visit to Rodin

The next evening when the doors were opened into the drawing room, a stocky, venerable, old man with a cape and shawl about his shoulders was announced—Monsieur Auguste Rodin. He could speak no English and I no French, but simultaneously our hearts went out to each other and a marvelous evening was spent. . . . When he left, I had promised to go to his studio the next afternoon. On leaving I learned that this was the first time in several years he had broken his rule never to go out of an evening.

His studio was in one of the abandoned convents. Everywhere, in many rooms, were pieces of his work and studies. A picture I shall never forget as he led me from room to room holding up the candle for me to see here and there the interesting studies and statues.

The following day I promised to return and sing out in the garden.

When I arrived he was alone as on the previous visit and I felt so happy for then I knew I could sing with all my heart in such a natural environment. The garden was at least a half acre in extent, full of bushes, trees, shrubs, and flowers, with quite a few birds singing. I had no difficulty in calling the birds and receiving their responses, all of which enchanted Rodin. — CHARLES KELLOGG, in "Charles Kellogg, the Nature Singer." (Morgan Hill, Calif.: Pacific Science Press.)

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Progress in Education

The Parent

A Family That Works and Plays Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Editor:

A sigh of complaint so often accompanies mention of children and the work involved in raising them, that parents many times miss the joy they might experience with their children. There is a responsibility in being a parent other than simply looking after the material welfare of our children. More love and understanding is needed to develop a closer companionship between parent and child. What greater gifts can we give them than those of patience, interest, enthusiasm, hearty support in all their enterprises and endeavors, faith, encouragement and so on! Parents exercising these qualities (and there are many others, to be sure), will be rewarded with their children's confidence and thoughtfulness, if they impart these qualities in dealing with them. The child thought is so pliable and receptive that he will readily respond to and accept what is given out to him. Commendation rather than condemnation always spurs each one on toward greater achievements. Parents may be an inspiring influence for good in their children.

With our son, aged 12 and daughter, aged nine, we have enjoyed many delightful adventures. Living some 90 miles from Chicago, last summer we made many trips to the Century of Progress. Their interest was as keen as ours. Before each trip was made, we studied the map together and chose the section of the fair we would "cover" that day. Each member of the family was given an opportunity to offer ideas what best to do and see on each trip, and we had so many happy times together! Children invariably measure up to what is expected of them, and there was never any problem of fatigue or irritability, which so many parents offer as a reason for not including their children in every trip to the fair.

Last winter our children took up ice skating and enjoyed the sport immensely. They fully expected "Mother and Dad" to join in with them. It had been a long time since either of us had been on skates, but we realized that here was companionship that we could not afford to miss, so we began skating again with them. Many times the car was filled, our children bringing their friends with them. Daddy was able to teach the children many "stunts" on their skates. They quickly learned to cut figure eights, and a delightful time was had by all. The ride to and from the pond, a distance of some miles, was spent in guessing games, story telling, and singing favorite songs.

We have found that joining in their interests has brought much delight to the children as well as ourselves. This makes them more ready to coöperate in daily duties about the home, all feeling it is "their home." Each one has a part in keeping it orderly and is free to offer any recommendations for improvement.

As for serious reading and study, this is a regular part of our daily routine, whether at home or abroad. The time given for this quiet study and meditation is indeed of practical value in solving any problems, and keeping the family harmonious and happy. (Mrs.) M. C. K.

* * *

Sparing Rod Without Spoiling Child

Michigan

Dear Editor:

I was glad to see your request about discipline in the Monitor.

As a very young mother I vowed to outlaw corporal punishment and control my children by reasoning However, I certainly lacked the technique with which to apply this reasoning and felt called upon many times to spank the children. But I found that yielding to this suggestion just aggravated conditions and made them far worse.

So after pondering thoroughly this question, I definitely decided that corporal punishment must be entirely eliminated. Realizing that I must find a better method of discipline I determined to try sending the children to their rooms whenever they needed discipline and persisted in this method, though at first it seemed to bear little fruit. When sent to their rooms, they were told to consider well their action and see if they could find any good in it. If not, and if they were ready to refrain from a repetition of such action, they might then determine how soon they were to leave their room.

This proved to be the final solution to our discipline problem, for the instant they were reminded that they would have to go to their room, they were amenable to parental requests. Another method occasionally resorted to was to ask the children to put themselves in the parents' place and specify what they would have done if the parents as children had acted as they had. This also had good results.

I consider scolding in the same category as corporal punishment as I have been informed by a niece who used to stay at our home before I was married, that if I had only resorted to corporal punishment instead of scolding she would have been far happier. When my daughter heard this, she informed me that she had the same feeling about being scolded and that she would sooner do anything than have to stand and listen to a scolding.

Discipline is no little problem and certainly deserves much time and thought, for we rarely know the impress we leave on these budding thoughts through careless and inconsiderate discipline.

Many, many thanks for our Parent Column as I have received oh, so much help from it. (Mrs.) R. B. M.

* * *

Overcoming the Fear of the Unusual

Illinois

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column has meant so much to us that we should like to help it to grow.

We have always loved children, but until our little boy came we had not thought much about so-called child problems. We grow more grateful daily that we are having all these wonderful lessons with our four-year-old.

Over a year ago we moved into a very large apartment building, where an unkempt, seemingly abnormal woman lived. She seems to be the source of much comment among tenants. Our little boy had never seen anyone like her. His fear of her seemed very great, causing him to run at sight of her. We began to explain gently to him that she was a "grandma lady," like his grandmas, only that she had come from another country way across the ocean, where people dressed differently from us. We told him she was as much God's dear child as we, that we would not run from her because we wanted her to know that we knew God loved her just as He did us. It has taken one year of gentle explanation, but not long ago the child, going to our door to wait for me, found this woman there. She asked if she might open the door for him. It is very heavy for her to manage, too!

We are so happy to have dear Waddles, Snubs, Mr. Scroggins and the children's stories in our Monitor. These are of far more interest to our little boy than the poor "funnies" in other papers. We found that we must daily express our interest in these happy pictures and stories, and then he would follow us. There has been so much food for thought in Snubs and Waddles pictures. We did love Waddles as a Boy Scout. It has been fun to learn to see what good deeds we can do.

(Mrs.) R. M. B.

Courtesy of the Library of International Relations, Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. By Kaufman-Fabry

Children Reading in the Story Cove on the Enchanted Island at a Century of Progress. Story Cove Is the Children's Library of the Library of International Relations, Chicago. The Books Are Grouped According to the Country They Represent.

Around the World in Books

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

JOURNEYING to Japan, France, Austria, and other countries, through story books written about children in those nations, is possible this year at a Century of Progress. Right in the midst of the Enchanted Island where all kinds of amusements attract the children on all sides, many youngsters are content for several hours to sit at little tables turning the pages of big picture books showing the adventures of other children across the sea. Sometimes they read a whole story through without even moving to another chair.

They soon learn how this library is quite different from most others where books are put on shelves according to authors. Here each shelf has a country's flag marked on the front edge indicating that all the books there are about children in that country. Full-sized flags are draped about the room, too, along with travel posters from other countries. The whole place has an international air, and supplies the child with a glimpse into customs and life beyond his own little horizon.

This library, sponsored by the Library of International Relations in Chicago, which is maintained by the League of Nations Association, received so many inquiries from grown-ups, parents and teachers last year, that it is admittedly catering more to them this year in an attempt to demonstrate what a model children's library about foreign things should be.

The library staff, under the direction of Mrs. Barrett King, in their picturesque costumes, put on gay national days for the youngsters when everybody dresses up in foreign regalia and sings and dances the tunes and steps of the country celebrating. Story hours, too, are scheduled.

This year with the help of Chicago teachers and librarians, the staff has broadened its scope and is prepared to give much helpful advice on where to get books for children which will help teach international good will. A new book list of stories for children has been prepared, according to countries. Bibliographies of source material for story telling are also available. And bibliographies of the literature of the different nations have been prepared to help such people as, for instance, a teacher who has a project on Japan in her social science course and who wants books for children about Japanese customs and other background.

"For some time, educators have been thinking of other countries in relation to the teaching of history," said Mrs. King. "But we are finding this interest extending to all social science subjects including geography. We believe the literature of a country should be more closely related to the teaching of geography."

Any readers who are interested in this library project may get additional information by writing, including a self-addressed envelope, to the Library of International Relations, John Crear Library Building, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Letting Dad Do It

He Seems to Be Making a Great Hit, Too.

The companionship of a father and his children is not built up in a minute, as all the world knows. It is fashioned of countless contacts, both grave and gay. All too often Dad's chief contact with his children is to serve as a last resort in cases of discipline. Granting that this Supreme Court function may seem necessary as a makeshift, it seems particularly important, between times, to build up as many experiences of genuine companionship with the children as possible. The ideal is, of course, a comradeship naturally and eagerly sought and cultivated on both sides.

World 'Travel' in a Play School

An Imaginary Cruise That Proved More Fun Than Playing in the Streets

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER cruising for eight weeks, 112 under-privileged children of the tenement district of East Boston will return to school in September with colorful tales of the windswept Hebrides, the dikes of Holland, an English harvest, the banks of the Rhine, and even the ways of butterflies in "the land of pretend."

These little boys and girls between the ages of six and eleven, while to all outward appearance remaining the whole summer in East Boston, have been having one of the most stirring adventures ever invented by a group of social centers. With Mr. S. Max Nelson, director of the East Boston Social Centers, as Commodore, Mr. Charles Arnold as Skipper, and Mrs. Joseph Bower, organizer of the play school (now in its third year), as Commander, the old Maverick Congregational Church edifice, the property of the center at Central Square, has taken on every possible nautical aspect. The auditorium is a harbor, pews notwithstanding, while the small sections partitioned off at the sides are gallant ships of the great fleet, sailing under the brave names of U. S. S. Lightning, the U. S. S. Wanderer, the Sea Hawk, Noah's Ark, Il Bel Mare and the Mayflower.

The visitor is momentarily startled by a bedlam of whistles, howls, bells and shouts from the decks (classroom) of the Wanderer. This noise is merely a warning to beware the approach of a small boat on the wrong side, or the loading of a cargo of lumber where sugar should be taken on; for the boys and girls in this ship have had their choice of being an individual boat or a cargo, and sometimes they do get into the wrong place. But they are learning steamer traffic, and it doesn't take long to acquire knowledge as to the manipulation of a board across two chairs, called a drawbridge, or the way trade boats should pass.

The six-year-olds in the first division, known as the Lightning, are navigating ferryboats. There are paper costumes to be made for the passengers, and oars to be cut and painted.

Log Books Kept by the Crew

The children in Noah's Ark are very much interested in animals. Their log books are decorated with dogs and sheep, giraffes and squirrels and so forth. Each child in the fleet keeps his own log. A page selected at random reads, "Mon. We found a locust in Wood Island Park. We saw one come out of the shell. Tues. I painted my can and planted my seeds. Wed. I went woodworking and put a sail on my boat. Thurs. Bessie broke the saw."

The nature study room, where these young mariners learn the importance of kindness to dumb creatures is inhabited by numerous small animals such as turtles and white rats. In a hutch in one corner, under the sign, "Peter Rabbit," a well-fed gray namesake of the popular fiction character flourishes complacently under the text, "Do Not Kill for Sport."

Il Bel Mare has toured England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain and France. The Sea Hawk is spending a week in Germany. To show how thoroughly the customs of the countries have been observed, one of the children will dance the highland fling, and one will describe a Spanish port, at the weekly review held on Friday afternoon by the Skipper.

If the Mayflower flies a black ensign above a white flag, it's going to be fair and warmer. The 11-year-olds make up the crew of the Mayflower, and they are really advanced. They have done the reporting work of navigation. They are studying weather conditions and have already made compasses in boxes and weather vanes in the forms of swordfish. Tiny keyboards help them to master the code of dot and dash. At intervals they spin the compass, determine their direction, and from that name the countries they will pass. Then they take a vote on which of those countries they shall particularly study.

Practical Lessons in a Nautical Way

The regularity of sea-going habits may not be so outstanding in the normal community, but in this under-privileged, largely undernourished district, where large crowds of children at play are a common midnight scene in the summer, it means a great deal to the social workers to have the children sending themselves to bed at 7 o'clock, an hour which has been emphasized for them in story form as the one at which all wise children retire. Tooth-brush drill and other habits of cleanliness acquire a sea-going flavor by having each child supplied with a "sea-box" containing the brushes, comb, paste and nail file which he is asked to bring. He is required to furnish also his own face cloth and towel. Two cents a day is the only fee he pays, and if he has not the two cents, he is not turned away.

An appetizing and hearty meal is served at noon, when the children return from games in Wood Island Park, where they go "on shore leave." This and a glass of milk in the morning, and one in the afternoon, satisfy the hunger which grows keener as the irregular eating on doorsteps and the unsuitable food which many receive at home are left behind. The work does not end with the children, all of whom are selected on the recommendation of local social agencies. There are mothers' meetings, where the work of the play school is explained; and each mother may dine at the school once during the season. As Mr. Arnold says in the school's weekly paper, "The Crow's Nest," for July 26, "One of the nicest things we have happen while in play school is to have our mother visit us, see us at work, play, or rest, and eat at the table with us."

The children take turns at waiting on table. The play school is making a great social experiment in this cosmopolitan, unattractive section, and is transforming vacation time into a joy for many little ones whose families are entirely on welfare relief.

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Stephens College announces that enrollment for 1934-35 is completed, and registration for the current year is closed.
President James M. Wood
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Progress in Education

Discussion vs. Reciting

'Round Table' Method of Teaching Proves of Value

By Haydn S. Pearson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last few years a considerable amount of publicity has been given to the "Round Table" or discussion method of education. From a reading of these articles one would conclude that this idea of "discussing" instead of "reciting" was a brand-new conception—something born of the inventive twentieth-century mentality. As a matter of fact, teaching by discussing is probably as old as the race.

During the Middle Ages when the world seemed to have come to a standstill, there were a few men with the flame of learning of the Old World. These teachers would gather a few young men around them at the various towns, and then "discuss" with them all sorts of subjects. Several thousand years ago in the valleys of the Nile, Tigris and Euphrates, it is probable that the ancient priests gathered round them the boys who had been selected because of aptitude and learning ability and "discussed" various subjects as well as listened to recitations of memorized material.

The recent surge of public interest in education, dating perhaps from 1910, has focused the spotlight of publicity on anything outside the traditional routine. Thus, the gift of Edward S. Harkness, in 1931, of a substantial endowment to Exeter Academy, allowed for 26 new teachers, and a reduction in class size to 10 or 12. There has been considerable publicity, naturally, regarding Exeter's procedures, and some interesting results have been noticed. A few of these will be mentioned later in the article.

During the years 1928-1929 the writer was a member of the faculty of a small private school. There were approximately one hundred pupils and ten teachers. In the field of social studies the writer determined to try the "round table" method of teaching. The traditional desks were removed; a table and comfortable chairs were put in. Then classes varied from eight to twelve in size.

It should be said that for the three previous years the writer's experience had been in the social studies field; the classes had been the traditional size of thirty-five members seated at individual desks. Therefore there was an excellent opportunity for comparison.

Some of Results

The first point, educationally, was very striking; it was the rapidity with which subject matter was mastered. A group of a dozen pupils around a table will learn a specified amount of information at least one-fourth more quickly than a group of 30 or 40 in a regular class room. Several factors enter in this situation. There is more time per pupil for individual help; in a small discussion group the pupils are constantly alert, and this alertness means that information is more readily absorbed. It was noticeable that pupils did a better grade of work with notebooks and maps Around a common table each notebook and map was closely scrutinized and the individual's pride in his craftsmanship was roused. Thus the habit of doing one's best was instilled.

The efficacy of round table discussion is furthered by the small groups of similar abilities. Experienced teachers of larger sized groups are constantly reminded that their efforts are slowed down because it is necessary to make explanations to some members of the group which are not needed by others. With small discussion groups it is possible to arrange pupils in groups of quite similar abilities.

Major Point

But these points are, in the final analysis, of minor importance. The matter of vital concern is that boys and girls under the "round table" plan seem to develop into finer and more discriminating youth. The informal, friendly discussion in a small group nurtures the art of constructive criticism. It sharpens the edge of interest in this man-made social organization in which we live. Round table discussion teaches youth to see the weakness of a given proposition, and stimulates the imagination in suggesting practicable solution. It makes better citizens as well as better students.

At Exeter Academy, there are three groups in each class in one of which a boy finds the speed at which he can best take his educational journey. Dr. Perry, principal, reports a decrease of 6 per cent in failing marks during the past three years. There has been an increase of 8 per cent of "A's" and "B's." He also emphasizes that Exeter is not a forcing plant. The new system does not mean an attempt to prepare for college in the shortest possible time, but rather a richer and more meaningful program for secondary education than is specified in college entrance requirements. The teachers, with less paper correcting and routine work, can join more in extra-curricular activities, thus cementing the bond of comradeship and understanding which means real teaching.

It seems fairly certain that as financial obstacles are overcome, more and more private schools will adopt the "round table" method of education. As for the public schools, a start has been made, especially in the lower grades. Apprentices from normal schools, kindergarten schools, and the educational departments of colleges are going into public schools for training, and with this extra help in personnel, the "round table" method can be used even in these schools where large classes must be handled

Courtesy of the Official Information Bureau of Switzerland to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Kalk Meuser, Engelberg

Swiss School Children on an Outing With Their Teacher

Time was, when the companionship of children and teacher ended at the schoolroom door. To extend the school activities into trips was once unheard of. Today, happily, school journeys are the familiar thing, and many a child gets his first thrill over history, nature study, geography, and literature while off on a trip with his teacher. This group of children is on a day's outing on the beautiful Gerschnialp in central Switzerland.

Household Budgeting in High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena

A COURSE in Advanced Home Management, open to girls of the junior and senior years, is one of the newest additions to the curriculum of the John Muir Technical High School, a public school already known for its experiments in vocational education. Fourteen girls between the ages of 16 and 19 pioneered in the course this last year.

The course is planned to deal in a strictly practical way with the commonplace problems of homemaking in every-day American homes. Interest in the class work was increased by the fact that two of the girls in the class were engaged to be married, while several of the others had worked as "mother's helpers" in other people's homes, and had thus already met at first hand many of the problems which came in the class work.

The opening weeks were devoted to a consideration of the right use of money. The class selected as their first objective the planning of a budget for a suppositional young couple about to be married. The result of their work, mimeographed and bound in an attractive pamphlet, shows much practical thought. The couple for whom the budget was planned—a hypothetical case, but one which might be duplicated in any high school graduating class—were young people of average family and high school education. The girl was to be interested in her home; the boy, a drug-store clerk, was earning sixteen dollars a week, on which the little family proposed to live until the young man's study of chemistry in night school should advance him toward his goal of becoming a registered pharmacist.

The class first went in search of a house. One girl came back with the plan of a home which she had discovered within walking distance of the business district. The rent was $12.50 a month, water paid. Then the girls proceeded to furnish the house with the combined savings of the young couple, which was represented to be $300. Each girl who planned the furnishings of a room actually scoured the stores, compared bargains, values, styles and finishes, before making her selections. Typical of the careful thought given to the projects, the kitchen furnishings, costing a total of $28.24, included such items as clothespins and a dust pan—and, of course, the inevitable rolling-pin. Itimized according to size, material and cost, the budget could be used as a purchasing list by a young bride of limited income.

Operating expenses were also allowed for, and clothing was planned for three years. The food problem was solved in the budget with the aid of trips to an actual market to learn the real prices of foodstuffs. A week's menus and marketing list is included in the pamphlet, suggesting meals which any young bride might take pleasure in serving.

Upon completion of the budget, the class turned its attention to the scientific management of the actual labor of keeping the house. Since a regular textbook is not yet available for such a class, the information on this subject was gleaned from various sources including the Women's Pages of The Christian Science Monitor. When the girls noticed that the writer of one of the Monitor articles was apparently a resident of their own city, they asked their teacher to get in touch with the author and invite her to meet with them at one of the class sessions and share some of her experiences and methods with them—an invitation which was gladly accepted.

Nautical Academy To Open Soon

By the Associated Press

Guilford, Conn.

The formal opening of the Connecticut Nautical Academy at Leetes Island, the State's first academy with nautical training in conjunction with a college preparatory course, is to take place Sept. 1, according to Capt. E. Malcolm Stannard, Captain Commandant of the school. Several recent graduates of the United States Naval Academy will be included in the faculty, among them Richard H. Davies of Cleveland, Ohio, and Hinton I. Smith, star athletes while at Annapolis.

More than 70 boys are now enrolled in the school which has accommodations for 100 cadets. The students are expected to come here from New York, New Jersey, Florida, Bermuda, various other seaboard states, and all parts of New England. The academy is the realization of plans started five years ago by Captain Stannard, who a few years ago gained much attention as the youngest ship's master and owner of a four-masted schooner used for West Indies trade.

A Calendar Game

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Save the leaves from a large figured calendar. Cut the numbers apart so that no piece of paper will have more than one number on it. Keep in a box when not in use. To play the game empty all the numbers on the table, right side or wrong side up just as they happen to fall. The object is to make as many sums of 10 as possible. The children pick from the pile any number of letters just so the sum shall be 10. This makes one pile. Then they go after another sum of 10, and so on. All can play at the same time. The child having the most piles of tens when the numbers are used up is the winner.

Searches and Seizures

You and the Law Series—26

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

WIRE tapping was characterized as a dirty business by former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in a dissenting opinion, when the United States Supreme Court held that evidence obtained by tapping wires was admissible in a liquor case. The court pointed out that the wire tapping did not occur on the premises of the bootlegger.

NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Officer Presents Himself.

This case came before the Supreme Court because of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which provides that persons shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; and the Fifth Amendment which provides that no person shall be compelled to give evidence incriminating himself.

The Fourth Amendment was passed because of Colonial resentment against the unwarranted invasion of their homes by officers of the king looking for smuggled goods, or evidence of political offenses. Search warrants are now required before houses and other buildings may be legally searched by federal agents.

There are, of course, exceptions to this. The proprietor of the house may consent to the search; or, if a person is legally arrested while in a building or room under his control, it may be searched. So may he.

The United States statutes provide the grounds for which warrants may be issued, the methods of procedure and the terms of the warrant. These must be strictly complied with.

It has been held that if an illegal search is made, evidence obtained in its course cannot be used, as it would be equivalent to compelling a person to testify against himself. The same thing has been held when the thing seized was not described in the warrant, although the search itself was valid.

When an officer with a search warrant presents himself he should give notice of his authority and purpose. If he is then refused admission, he has authority to break into the house. This law applies to Federal agents. The state officers are controlled by state law.

Congress may at any time pass laws restricting still further the government's invasion of individual privacy.

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Correction

One of our readers, an employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has kindly sent in the following correction of Article 24 on Citizenship of Foreign Born, which appeared Aug. 11:

"In the article you refer to a fee of $5 to be paid upon filing a Declaration of Intention, $5 to be paid when a Certificate of Arrival is issued, and $10 when filing a petition for second papers. By an Act of Congress approved April 19, 1934, each of these fees has been cut in half. This makes a total of $10, instead of $20, as heretofore."

Not Toys—But Tools

Meaningful Playthings That Bring Growth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE OFTEN hear a parent say, "Billy much prefers to play with some old boxes in our back yard than with his toy engine."

Many investigations as to the validity and worth of this remark have been made during recent years throughout some of the best Nursery Schools in the United States and the findings have been summarized on the basis of what play materials the children themselves really choose when given the opportunity.

After an investigation made within a few years Miss Dorothy Cannon of the Cannon Nursery School at Yale reports: "The day of the toy soldier is gone. Children are not really interested in 'ready-made' playthings. They prefer simple materials from which they can create the figures of their own play words. Above two years of age, this creative desire calls also for fat crayons, liquid paint, sand boxes and modeling clay. But for the younger set the block is supreme."

Similar studies have been made at Harvard University, at Columbia, at the College of the City of New York, and it would seem that all would agree that the "developmental toy"—the toy that means something or makes something—is the one in general demand by the children themselves. These same investigations have brought forth another interesting point—that of fitting the toy to the correct age as well as to the individuality of the child. The toy that may delight the child at three may be a bore to him at three and a half. Or the toy that wholly satisfies one child may not please another child of the same age.

Consult Their Own Preferred Lists

Anyone who has examined a child's Christmas list made out by himself, or the list of toys he has recorded as a reminder to carry with him to the country, will find there, we feel sure—"my books, my paints, some wood and nails, some seeds, a watering pot, my bank, my tops, etc."—everyone of which he can do something with.

Tools and not toys should be the slogan of the modern parent. What children demand, much to our surprise, is not to be amused but to amuse themselves. If only every parent in selecting play materials for the child would realize that they must be selected with a view to filling that child's particular physical and mental powers. The doting grandfather who presents his small grandson with a $100 miniature yacht which is too precious to use is really guilty of waste and extravagance. So in a way, is the mother who brings home a dollar's worth of flimsy squeaky things that hardly survive the unpacking.

The manufacture of toys and play materials is a big business. Millions of dollars are spent each year upon playthings for the children. Some of these toys are worth while and some are little more than rubbish. Toys, games, play materials are constantly improving over those manufactured a few years ago, but, we believe, further and constant bettering of the toy and game market depends almost entirely upon the parent who buys.

If the parent studies the child's nature and play needs, if he recognizes the full possibility of play materials, then he will demand the worth while and meaningful play materials in place of the senseless playthings, and the child's curiosity and initiative will be aroused, his imagination fired.

Constructive Environment

Let us all then place emphasis upon a constructive environment for the child where are introduced all kinds of activities—the weaving of raffia and worsteds, the making of doll's clothes, the making of doll's furniture, modeling of clay dishes, making of Christmas and birthday cards, the building of bird houses, etc.

The best possible enrichment comes to the child with that satisfaction and pleasure that follows the fashioning of something out of ordinary material. The returns are far greater than those depending upon the richness of a ready-made plaything. Play then serves as a character builder, a real assistant in education, a wholesome stimulation of the child's best qualities—all potential riches which we must not overlook.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

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Run on the same lines, the common language in this case being FRENCH.

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Vines Advances To Meet Nusslein In Pro Semifinal

Vincent Richards Also Moves Ahead, Beating Paul Heston

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., faced Hans Nusslein of Germany here today in a semifinal singles match of the United States Professional Tennis Association championships at the South Shore Country Club. The other semifinal placed Vincent Richards of New York in opposition to Karel B. Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, former world pro champion.

Vines yesterday defeated Charles M. Wood of Bernardsville, N. J., 6—3, 6—3, 6—2 in a quarterfinal contest. Richards scored a somewhat similar victory over Paul Heston of Washington, D. C., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

The foreign stars, Nusslein and Kozeluh, ran up against superior power in a doubles semifinal yesterday. They were defeated by Bruce P. Barnes of St. Louis and J. Emmett Paré of Memphis, Tenn., the Americans coming from behind in the last two sets to win, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

It happened the American contenders evened scores with the invaders, as they were put out of the singles, Barnes by Kozéluh and Paré by Nusslein. The summary:

United States Professional Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Charles M. Wood, Bernardsville, N. J., 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Paul Heston, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Hans Nusslein and Karel B. Kozéluh, Germany and Czechoslovakia, defeated Bruce P. Barnes and J. Emmett Paré, St Louis and Memphis, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

Paul Waner Makes Outstanding Gain During Past Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Judging by the current batting averages, most of the leading hitters of the big leagues must have been standing around watching the pitchers breeze them past during the past week. Only about a half dozen of the 10 leaders in each circuit show averages better than those of the week before.

Paul Waner, running second to Bill Terry, showed the outstanding gain in the National League when he improved his mark by four points. Others made bigger gains, but Waner's feat put him only three points behind the league leader after yesterday's games. In the American, Al Simmons registered a seven-point gain to take third place from Lou Gehrig and get up close to Heinie Manush and Charley Gehringer, both of whom suffered considerable losses.

Waner and Terry each made nine hits as they battled through the week, but the New Yorker had 27 times at bat and dropped two points to .369. Waner's 20 trips to the plate for nine blows lifted his mark to .366.

Manush hit only once in 14 attempts and his average dropped nine points to .366, the lowest he has touched this season. Gehringer, with seven hits in 28 attempts, took a seven-point drop to .364. The leading ten hitters in each major league follow:

National League

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Terry, New York	120	469	100	173	.369
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	114	470	94	172	.366
Ott, New York	120	460	102	162	.354
Allen, Philadelphia	116	474	77	164	.346
Moore, New York	106	438	82	149	.340
Medwick, St. Louis	116	493	91	166	.337
Cuyler, Chicago	111	434	67	146	.336
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	116	432	86	144	.333
Koenecke, Brooklyn	88	327	63	109	.333
Collins, St. Louis	119	461	95	153	.332

American League

Manush, Washington	110	443	78	162	.366
Gehringer, Detroit	120	467	114	170	.364
Simmons, Chicago	105	427	76	154	.361
Gehrig, New York	119	466	103	167	.358
Foxx, Philadelphia	115	410	93	140	.341
Troskv, Cleveland	116	476	93	160	.336
Werber, Boston	120	496	112	166	.335
R. Johnson, Boston	120	489	75	164	.335
Owen, Detroit	120	442	69	147	.333
Greenberg, Detroit	120	470	93	156	.332

Reshevsky Sure of First

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky of New York made sure of first prize in the international tournament of the New York State Chess Association last night when he drew his game in the fourteenth round with Reuben Fine of New York in 30 moves. His total, increased to 11½—1½, can no longer be reached. The remaining prizes depend upon the outcome of the games in the final round today. Thirteen rounds of the international tournament of the New York State Chess Association were completed yesterday when five adjourned games from Friday night's round were played off. Fine of New York and Dr. Adolf Seitz of Augsburg won and three games were drawn. One of these was that of Isaac Kashdan of New York, who thus dropped half a point.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

To Aug. 24, Inclusive

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 25

	W	L	L FI	B FI	A WR	PP	PO	PC
Lancashire	13	3	9	4	0	435	252	57.93
Sussex	12	2	6	8	1	435	238	54.71
Warwickshire	10	4	4	4	2	360	190	52.77
Kent	12	6	6	5	0	435	225	51.72
Yorkshire	12	7	4	3	2	420	217	51.66
Derbyshire	11	6	6	3	1	405	208	51.35
Glouces'shire	12	10	2	3	2	435	207	47.58
Essex	9	4	4	9	1	405	186	45.92
Notting'shire	8	7	6	5	0	390	165	42.30
Middlesex	7	9	6	2	2	390	149	38.20
Surrey	6	8	8	2	0	360	136	37.77
Leicestershire	6	8	3	5	0	330	120	36.36
Glamor'shire	3	8	5	4	3	345	94	27.24
Hampshire	3	11	8	4	0	390	97	24.87
Worcestershire	3	12	2	9	0	390	82	21.02
Somersetshire	3	10	0	10	0	345	75	21.73
North'pt'nshire	2	17	3	2	0	360	51	14.16

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	52	.612
Rochester	81	55	.596
Toronto	75	62	.547
Albany	68	65	.511
Buffalo	68	67	.504
Montreal	67	69	.493
Syracuse	52	82	.388
Baltimore	45	86	.344

Results Aug. 24

Rochester 3, Montreal 1.
Rochester 7, Montreal 4.
Syracuse 8, Baltimore 3.
Newark 0, Albany 0 (tie).

Checker Final Begins

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Either Nathaniel H. Rubin of Detroit or Edward F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., will be the next checker champion of the United States and leading American contender for the championship of the world. These two masters of the checker game will play, beginning this morning, to determine the winner of the eighth biennial tournament of the American Checker Association, which has been in session in Jamestown for the past two weeks.

Results of the 1934 British Empire Games

By R. Maillard Stead

Compiled Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The greatest gathering of British Empire athletes in the history of sport—such was the colorful festival that brought Britishers from 16 different countries here, Aug. 4-11, in the second Empire Games. The first meeting of the series took place at Hamilton, Ontario (Canada), in 1930, thanks largely to the energy of that well-known Canadian sportsman, W. M. ("Bobby") Robinson; but the idea was first conceived by an Australian, Richard Coombes of Sydney, who advocated the institution of the Empire Games in connection with the "Festival of Empire" at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1911. Imperial track and field events, boxing, swimming and wrestling were decided at that festival, held in connection with the coronation of King George V, and a big silver cup, presented by Lord Lonsdale, was won by the Canadian team. This trophy, weighing 340 ounces, has recently been re-presented by the Canadians to the Empire Games Federation. The following tabulation, embodying much information unobtainable elsewhere, shows all the place winners in heats and finals at the 1934 Empire Games, and contrasts the results with those at Hamilton in 1930.

Athletics (Track and Field)

At the White City Stadium, London

Men's Events

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
England	10	6	9
Canada	4	8	0
South Africa	3	5	1
Scotland	1	1	7
Australia	1	1	2
New Zealand	1	0	1
British Guiana	1	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	1
Bermuda	0	0	0
India	0	0	0

Men's Events

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
Newfoundland	0	0	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0
Wales	0	0	0

Women's Events

England	6	3	6
South Africa	2	0	0
Canada	1	6	1
Rhodesia	0	0	1
Scotland	0	0	1

Event	First	Second	Third
100 Yards			
Heat 1	I. C. Young, Scotland, 9.9s.	G. T. Saunders, England	Noel Dempsey, Australia
Heat 2	A. W. Sweeny, England, 10.1s.	F. Nicks, Canada	D. A. Brownlee, Scotland
Heat 3	E. I. Davis, England, 10.2s.	A. Poole, Canada	R. A. Vernieux, India
Heat 4	Walter Rangeley, England, 10.1s.	H. S. Yates, Australia	B. Pearson, Canada
Heat 5	M. W. Theunissen, South Africa, 10s.	G. C. Cupid, Wales	J. C. Horsfall, Australia
Heat 6	Robin Murdoch, Scotland, 10s.	W. Christie, Canada	C. Williams, Wales
Semifinal Heat 1	Sweeny, England, 9.9s.	Young, Scotland	Yates, Australia
Semifinal Heat 2	Theunissen, South Africa, 10s.	Saunders, England	Murdoch, Scotland
Final	**Sweeny, England, 10s.**	**Theunissen, South Africa**	**Young, Scotland**
1930 Placings	Percy Williams, Canada, 9.9s.	E. L. Page, England	J. G. Fitzpatrick, Canada
100 Yards, Women			
Heat 1	Eileen Hiscock, England, 11.1s.	Hilda Strike, Canada	Matheson, Canada
Heat 2	E. Maguire, England, 11.5s.	A. Dearnley, Canada	D. Ballantyne, Rhodesia
Heat 3	Ethel Johnson, England, 11.4s.	L. Chalmers, England	B. White, Canada
Final	**Hiscock, England, 11.3s.**	**Strike, Canada**	**Chalmers, England**
220 yards			
Heat 1	H. S. Yates, Australia, 22.4s.	M. A. Hintze, England	C. Lawrence, Newfoundland
Heat 2	Walter Rangeley, England, 22.3s.	B. Pearson, Canada	D. A. Brownlee, Scotland
Heat 3	I. C. Young, Scotland, 22.4s.	D. L. Rathbone, England	A. Poole, Canada
Heat 4	Robin Murdoch, Scotland, 22.8s.	Noel Dempsey, Australia	W. Christie, Canada
Heat 5	A. W. Sweeny, England, 22.4s.	F. Nicks, Canada	A. D. Turner, Scotland
Heat 6	M. W. Theunissen, South Africa, 22.5s.	G. C. Cupid, Wales	J. C. Horsfall, Australia
Semifinal Heat 1	Sweeny, England, 22.6s.	Young, Scotland	Nicks, Canada
Semifinal Heat 2	Theunissen, South Africa, 22.2s.	Rangeley, England	Murdoch, Scotland
Final	**Sweeny, England, 21.9s.**	**Theunissen, South Africa**	**Rangeley, England**
1930 Placings	S. E. Engelhart, England, 21.8s.	J. G. Fitzpatrick, Canada	W. J. Walters, South Africa
220 Yards, Women			
Heat 1	Nellie Halstead, England, 25.8s.	E. Meagher, Canada	D. Ballantyne, Rhodesia
Heat 2	Eileen Hiscock, England, 25.4s.	L. Palmer, Canada	I. K. Walker, England
Heat 3	Ethel Johnson, England, 26.2s.	H. Cameron, Canada	Marjorie Clark, So. Africa
Final	**Hiscock, England, 25s. (British record).**	**Meagher, Canada**	**Halstead, England**
440 Yards			
Heat 1	W. Fritz, Canada, 51.8s.	G. N. Blake, England	T. G. Broadway, New Zea.
Heat 2	G. L. Rampling, England, 49.4s.	A. Scott, Canada	G. Crispin, Rhodesia
Heat 3	W. Roberts, England 50s.	J. Addison, Canada	W. Botha, South Africa
Heat 4	C. H. Stoneley, England, 49.6s.	R. H. H. Wallace, Scotland	C. P. C. Reilly, Australia
Heat 5	R. Lewis, Canada, 50.8s.	F. A. R. Hunter, Scotland	P. M. G. Fraser, Wales
Semifinal Heat 1	Rampling, England, 49.2s.	Fritz, Canada	Roberts, England
Semifinal Heat 2	Stoneley, England, 49.2s.	Addison, Canada	Hunter, Scotland
Final	**Rampling, England, 48s. (British record)**	**Roberts, England**	**Stoneley, England**
1930 placings	Alex Wilson, Canada, 48.8s.	W. J. Walters, South Africa	G. A. Golding, Australia
880 Yards			
Heat 1	Phillip Edwards, British Guiana, 1m. 58.4s.	J. A. Cooper, England	G. W. L. Alford, Wales
Heat 2	J. V. Powell, England, 1m. 56.2s.	W. Botha, South Africa	L. Wade, Canada
Heat 3	J. C. Stothard, Scotland, 1m. 56s.	R. Sampson, Canada	Clifford Whitehead, Eng.
Heat 4	**Edwards, British Guiana, 1m. 54.2s.**	**Botha, South Africa**	**Stothard, Scotland**
Final	Thomas Hampson, England, 1m. 52.4s.	R. H. Thomas, England	Alex Wilson, Canada
1930 placings	G. A. Lunn, England, 2m. 19.4s.	**Ida Jones, England**	**D. Butterfield, England**
880 Yards, Women			
Final	K. W. B. Harris, Wales, 4m. 35.4s.	H. M. Craske, England	J. F. Cornes, England
One Mile	A. V. Reeve, England, 4m. 24s.	S. C. Wooderson, England	J. E. Lovelock, N. Zealand
Heat 1			
Heat 2		**Wooderson, England**	**Cornes, England**
Final	**Lovelock, New Zealand, 4m. 12.8s.**	William [illegible]yte, Australia	J. F. Cornes, England
1930 placings	R. H. Thomas, England, 4m. 14s.	G. K[illegible] England	J. A. Burns, England
3 Miles	**W. J. Beavers, England, 14m. 32.6s.**	A. J[illegible]use, Australia	J. W. Winfield, England
1930 placings	S. A. Tomlin, England, 14m. 27.4s.	**R. H[illegible]e, Canada**	**A. F. Furze, England**
6 Miles	**A. W. C. Penny, England, 31m. 0.6s.**	Ernest Harper, England	Thomas Evenson, England
1930 placings	W. J. Savidan, New Zealand, 30m. 49.6s.	**D. McNab Robertson, Scotland, 2h. 45m. 8s.**	**D. McLeod Wright, Scotland, 2h. 56m. 20s.**
Marathon	**Harold Webster, Canada, 2h. 40m. 36s.**	John Miles, Canada, 2h. 48m. 45s.	John Miles, Canada, 2h. 48m. 45s.
1930 placings	D. McLeod Wright, Scotland, 2h. 43m. 43s.	Samuel Ferris, England, 2h. 46m. 47s.	Samuel Ferris, England, 2h. 46m. 47s.
120 Yards High Hurdles			
Heat 1	J. P. Gabriel, England, 15.7s.	J. Worrall, Canada	A. S. du Plessis, S. Africa
Heat 2	D. O. Finlay, England, 15.7s.	A. G. Pilbrow, England	R. E. R. Lovell, Br. Guiana
Heat 3	J. H. Viljoen, South Africa, 15.9s.	A. Ravensdale, Canada	R. St. G. Harper, England
Final	**Finlay, England, 15.2s.**	**Worrall, Canada**	**Pilbrow, England**
1930 placings	Lord Burghley, England, 14.6s.	H. Q. Davies, So. Africa	F. R. Gaby, England
80 Meters Hurdles, Women			
Heat 1	Betty Taylor, Canada, 12.1s.	Alda Wilson, Canada	B. Goad, England
Heat 2	E. E. Green, England, 11.9s (British record)	Marjorie Clark, S. Africa	R. Atkins, Canada
Final	**Clark, South Africa, 11.8s. (Beats British record)**	**Taylor, Canada**	**Green, England**
440 Yards Hurdles	**F. A. R. Hunter, Scotland, 55.2s.**	**C. P. C. Reilly, Australia**	**R. K. Brown, England**
1930 placings	Lord Burghley, England, 54.4s.	Roger Leigh-Wood, Eng.	D. M. L. Neame, England
2 Miles Steeplechase	**S. G. Scarsbrook, England, 10m. 23.4s.**	**Thomas Evenson, England**	**G. W. Bailey, England**
1930 placings	G. W. Bailey, England, 9m. 52s.	A. J. Hillhouse, Australia	V. E. Morgan, England
440 Yards Relay	**England** (Davis, Saunders, Rangeley, Sweeney), 42.2s. (equals British record).	**Canada** (Pearson, Nicks, Poole, Christie)	**Scotland** (Turner, Brownlee, Murdoch, Young)
(4x110 yards)	Canada, 42.2s. (Leigh Miller, J. R. Brown, Ralph Adams and J. G. Fitzpatrick).	England (H. J. Cohen, S. E. Engelhart, J. A. T. Hanlon and J. C. Heap)	South Africa (W. Gerhardt, H. B. Hart, W. B. Legg and J. W. Walters)
1930 placings		**Canada** (Dearnley, Meagher, Strike)	**Rhodesia** (Ballantyne, Bragge, Keay)
440 Yards Relay, Women (220+110+110 yards)	**England** (Halstead, Hiscock, Maguire) 49.4s	**England** (Hiscock, Walker, Halstead, Johnson)	**Scotland** (Mackenzie, Jackson, Dobbie, Cunningham)
660 Yards Relay, Women (220+110+220+110 yds.)	**Canada** (Palmer, White, Meagher, Dearnley), 1m. 14.4s. (beats British record).	**Canada** (Fritz, Addison, Scott, Lewis)	**Scotland** (Wallace, Wylde, Stothard, Hunter)
One Mile Relay (4x440 yards)	**England** (Rathbone, Blake, Stoneley, Rampling), 3m. 16.8s.	Canada (Alex Wilson, A. Scott, S. Glover, J. Ball)	South Africa (J. Chandler, H. Q. Davies, W. Gerhardt, J. W. Walters)
1930 placings	England, 3m. 19.4s. (Lord Burghley, K. C. Brangwin, Roger Leigh-Wood, H. S. Townsend)	**I. Haley, Canada 46ft. 3in**	**J. F. Michie, Scotland, 46ft. 3in.**
Running High Jump	**F. T. Thacker, South Africa, † 6ft. 3in.**	C. E. S. Gordon, British Guiana, 6ft. 2in.	C. Stargatt, Canada, 6ft. 1in.
1930 placings	J. H. Viljoen, South Africa, 6ft. 3in.	**E. Dawes, Canada, 5ft. 2in.**	**M. Bell, Canada, 5ft.**
†Order decided by jump-off			
Running High Jump, Women	**Marjorie Clark, South Africa, 5ft. 3in.** (Beats British record)		
Running Long Jump	**Samuel Richardson, Canada, 23ft. 6¼in.**	**J. R. Luckhoff, So. Africa, 23ft. 3½in.**	**J. P. Metcalfe, Australia, 22ft. 9in.**
1930 placings	Leonard Hutton, Canada, 23ft. 7½in.	R. W. Revans, England, 22ft. 6½in.	J. H. Viljoen, So. Africa 22ft. 6in.
Running Long Jump, Women	**P. Bartholomew, England, 17ft. 11¼in.**	**E. Goshawk, Canada, 17ft. 9¼in.**	**Violet Webb, England, 17ft. 2in.**
Hop, Step and Jump	J. P. Metcalfe, Australia, 51ft. 3½in. (British record).	**Samuel Richardson, Canada, 48ft. 0¾in.**	**H. K. Brainsby, New Zealand, 47ft. 11½in.**
1930 placings	G Smallacombe Canada, 48ft. 5 in.	R. W. Revans, England, 46ft. 10¾in.	Leonard Hutton, Canada 45ft. 7¼in.
Pole Vault	S. Apps, Canada, †12ft. 6in.	**A. Gilbert, Canada, †12ft. 6in.**	**F. L. Woodhouse, Australia 12ft.**
1930 placings	V. W. Pickard, Canada, †12ft. 3in.	H. Ford, England †12ft. 3in.	R. Stoddard, Canada, 12ft.
†Order decided by jump-off			
Javelin-Throw	R. Dixon, Canada, 196ft. 11in.	**H. B. Hart, South Africa, 191ft. 2in.**	**J. R. Luckhoff, South Africa. 185 ft. 4in.**
1930 placings	S. A. Lay, New Zealand, 207ft. 1½in.	Doral Pilling, Canada, 186ft. 3in.	H. B. Hart, South Africa, 174ft. 7in.
Javelin-Throw, Women	G. A. Lunn, England, 103ft. 7¼in.	**Edith Halstead, England, 101ft. 6¼in.**	**M. Cox, England 98ft. 8½ in.**
16-lb. Weight-Putt	H. B Hart South Africa, 48ft. 1¾in.	**R. L. Howland, England 44ft. 4¾in.**	**K. H. Pridie, England 44ft. 0¾in.**
1930 placings	H. B. Hart, South Africa, 47ft. 10in.	R. L. Howland, England 44ft. 2¾in.	C. Herman, Canada, 42ft. 7in.
Discus Throw	**H. B. Hart, South Africa, 136ft. 3in.**	**D. R. Bell, England 132ft. 8in.**	**B. L. Prendergast, Jamaica 132ft.**
1930 Placings	H. B. Hart, South Africa, 135ft. 11in.	C. Herman, Canada 135ft. 5in.	A. Zvonkin, Canada 135ft. 1in.
16 lb. Hammer Throw	**M. C. Nokes, England, 158ft, 3½in.**	**G. W. Sutherland, Canada 151ft. 8½in.**	**W. Mackenzie, Scotland 139ft. 5in.**
1930 Placings	M. C. Nokes, England, 154ft. 7½in.	W. P. Britton, Ireland 153ft. 10in.	J. Cameron 145ft. 10in.

Bowls

At the Paddington Club, Paddington, and Temple Club, Denmark Hill, London

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
England	2	0	0
Scotland	1	0	1
Canada	0	2	0
Northern Ireland	0	1	0
South Africa	0	0	1
Wales	0	0	1
Rhodesia	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0

Singles	**Robert Sprot, Scotland** 18 points out of a possible 18.	**W. S. Macdonald, Canada** 14 out of 18*	**A. Harvey, So. Africa** 14 out of 18*
1930 Placings	Robert Colquhoun, England, 6 out of a possible 6.	J. C. Thoms, So. Africa 6 out of 6*	W. Fielding, New Zealand 2 out of 6
Pairs	**T. C. Hills and G. W. A. Wright, England,** 16 points out of a possible 16.	**W. G. Hutchison and W. Cowan, Canada** 12 out of 16	**T. R. Davies and S. Weaver, Wales,** 10 out of 16
1930 Placings	T. C. Hills and G. W. A. Wright, England, 6 points out of 6.	H. P. McWhannell and W. Fielding, New Zealand 4 out of 6*	A. S. Reid and W. W. Moore, Canada 4 out of 6*
Rink	**England** (R. Slater, E. F. Gudgeon, P. D. Tomlinson and F. Biggin, skip) 16 points out of a possible 18.	**Ireland** (C. Curran, C. Clawson, C. Watson and P. Watson, skip) 16 out of 18)	**Scotland** (I. Brown, C. W. Tait, J. P. Morrison, and W. S. Lowe, skip) 12 out of 18
1930 Placings	England (J. Edney, P. Hough, E. F. Gudgeon and J. Frith, skip) 6 points out of 8.	Canada (J. Campbell, M. Thomas, W. Roe and H. J. Allen, skip) 4 points out of 8*	Scotland (D. Fraser, T. M. Chambers, W. Campbell, and J. Orr, skip) 4 points out of 8*

*Where scores are equal, the superior aggregate of shots decides the position.

Boxing

At the Empire Stadium, Wembley

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
England	6	0	1
South Africa	1	2	1
Australia	1	0	0
Wales	0	3	1
Canada	0	2	0
Scotland	0	1	2
Northern Ireland	0	0	2
Rhodesia	0	0	1

Flyweight (112 pounds)	**Patrick L. Palmer, England**	**Max Berger, Canada**	**J. Pottinger, Wales**
1930 Placings	J. S. Smith, South Africa	Thomas Pardoe, England	R. Galloway, Canada
Bantamweight (118 pounds)	**F. Ryan, England**	**Albert Barnes, Wales**	**T. Wells, Scotland**
1930 Placings	Harry Mizler, England	Thomas Holt, Scotland	Thomas Keller, Canada
Featherweight (126 pounds)	**Charles Catterall, South Africa**	**J. D. Jones, Wales**	**W. Fulton, Rhodesia**
1930 Placings	F. R. Meachem, England	L. Stevens, So. Africa	Alexander Lyons, Scotland
Lightweight (135 pounds)	**Leonard Cook, Australia**	**N. P. Taylor, Wales**	**H. J. Moy, England**
1930 Placings	J. Rolland, Scotland	C. Canzano, Canada	A. Love, England
Welterweight (147 pounds)	**David McCleave, England**	**Richard Barton, So. Africa**	**W. Duncan, No. Ireland**
1930 Placings	L. A. Hall, South Africa	Howard Williams, Canada	F. Brooman, England
Middleweight (160 pounds)	**Alfred Shawyer, England**	**L. Wadsworth, Canada**	**J. McGill, Northern Ireland**
1930 Placings	Frederick Mallin, England	D. C. Gallagher, Australia	Edward Pierce, So. Africa

Bay State Yachtsmen Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 25—Ray Hunt of the Eastern (Mass.) Yacht Club, made a runaway of the first test in the three-race series for the 31-year-old Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup. Malcolm Greenough's Lively Lady from the Corinthian Yacht Club, another Massachusetts organization, placed second. The cup defender, Commodore Walter H. Wheeler's Cotton Blossom II, finished third, about a mile behind Hunt's Hornet and half a mile astern of Lively Lady.

Mexican Team in Wasnington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Mexican army polo team arrived here yesterday to begin training for a series of three matches with a picked United States Army polo team in late September. The matches will be the first international ones ever played in Washington. The list of patrons and patronesses is headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and includes all the diplomatic corps, Supreme Court officials and high army officers. The matches will be held Sept. 19, 23 and 26, and the United States Army will be represented by Maj. C. C. Smith, Capt. Chester E. Davis, Lieut. George Read Jr., Lieut. E. A. Walker, and Lieut. Harry Stadler. The Mexican team will play a civilian team in Baltimore Sept. 9 and be guests of the Army at the East-West polo matches on Long Island Sept. 12.

Trapshooters Warm Up

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Seventy gunners lined up at Vandalia Field yesterday in the premier warm-up of the Grand American Handicap, and Frank M. Troem, world-famous shot from Portland, Ore., and Joe Heistand, Hillsboro, Ohio, tied for first place with 99 out of 100 "birds." Four were tied for second place with 97.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	72	55	.567
Columbus	68	59	.535
Indianapolis	68	60	.531
Milwaukee	67	62	.519
Louisville	67	62	.519
Toledo	61	69	.469
St. Paul	57	71	.445
Kansas City	53	75	.414

Results Aug. 24

Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 6.
Minneapolis 10, Indianapolis 9.
Louisville 9, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 19, Toledo 4.
Other game postponed.

Brother Breaks Brother's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 25—The Briar Hills Country Club has a new competitive course record today, but it belongs in the same family as did the previous one. Willie Turnesa, 19-year-old star of the Fairview Country Club, is the holder of the new record as he did the first 18 holes of the Briar Hill 54-hole medal-play tournament yesterday in 67. This was just two strokes better than the record made by his brother Mike in 1933.

Horton Wins Chandler Bowl

SQUIRREL ISLAND, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—Albert Horton 3d, of Providence, R. I., defending title holder and former New England intercollegiate tennis champion, won the northern New England singles crown for the third year, yesterday, defeating Samuel P. Hayes Jr., of South Hadley, Mass., in four sets, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4. Horton's victory gave him permanent possession of the Chandler Memorial Bowl, trophy of three-year supremacy. The last trophy was won by Percy Kynaston of New York.

Boxing (*Continued*)

At the Empire Stadium, Wembley

Event	First	Second	Third
Light-Heavyweight (175 pounds)	**G. J. Brennan, England**	**G. Helton, Scotland**	**S. R. Leibrandt, So. Africa**
1930 Placings	J. W. Goyder, England	Joey Basson, England	A. Pitcher, Canada
Heavyweight (any weight)	**H. P. Floyd, England**	**W. L. J. Van Rensburg, South Africa**	**Lord David Douglas Hamilton, Scotland**
1930 Placings	V. A. Stuart, England	William Skimming, Canada	No Third

Cycling

At Fallowfield, Manchester

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
Australia	1	1	0
Canada	1	1	0
England	1	0	1
South Africa	0	1	2
New Zealand	0	0	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	0
Rhodesia	0	0	0
Scotland	0	0	0
Wales	0	0	0

1000 yards sprint			
Heat 1	H. J. Pethybridge, Australia 13.8s. (for last furlong) and 1m. 28s. (for full distance)	G. L. Turner, Canada	W. W. Tagg, Scotland
Heat 2	E. W. Higgins, England, 13.8s. and 1m. 48s.	D. H. B. McKenzie, Rhodesia	E. H. Brown, Wales
Heat 3	Edward Clayton, South Africa, 13.6s. and 1m. 44.8s.	F. J. Grose, New Zealand	D. J. Corr, No. Ireland
Repechage heats (for losers)			
Heat 1	Grose, New Zealand, 14.4s. and 1m. 50s.	Turner, Canada	Brown, Wales
Heat 2	McKenzie, Rhodesia 15.4s. and 1m. 55.6s.	Tagg, Scotland	Corr, Northern Ireland
Repechage Final (winner rides in semi-final proper)	Grose, New Zealand, 13.6s. and 1m. 48.6s.	McKenzie, Rhodesia	No third rider
Semi-final, Heat 1	Higgins, England, 13.4s and 5m. 19s.	Clayton, South Africa	No third rider
Semi-final, Heat 2	Pethybridge, Australia, 13.8s. and 2m. 8s.	Grose, New Zealand	No third rider
Losing Semi-finalists' Race (for third place)	Clayton, South Africa, 14s. and 1m. 46.8s.	Grose, New Zealand	No third rider
Final	**Higgins, England, 13.8s. and 1m. 58.8s.**	**Pethybridge, Australia**	No third rider
Medalists	**Higgins, England**	**Pethybridge, Australia**	**Clayton, South Africa**
Time Trial (1000 meters)	**Duncan Gray, Australia, 1m. 16.4s.**	**R. McLeod, Canada 1m. 18s.**	**Edward Clayton, So. Africa 1m. 18.4s.**
10 Miles	**R. McLeod, Canada, 24m. 26.2s.** (14s. for last furlong)	**Edward Clayton, So. Africa**	**William Harvell, England**

Swimming and Diving

At the Empire Pool, Wembley

Men

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
Canada	3	2	4
England	2	5	3
Scotland	2	1	1
Australia	2	0	0
Jamaica	0	1	0
New Zealand	0	0	1
Bermuda	0	0	0
Rhodesia	0	0	0
Wales	0	0	0

Women

Country	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
Canada	5	2	2
England	2	1	3
Australia	1	2	0
South Africa	0	2	0
Scotland	0	1	2
Wales	0	0	1
Jamaica	0	0	0

100 yards free-style, men	George Burleigh, Canada, 54.8s.	F. Dove, England	M. R. Chassells, Scotland
Heat 1	M. Y. Ffrench-Williams, England, 56.8s.	R. Clark, Australia	S. H. Capon, Wales, 61.6s.
Heat 2	G. Larsen, Canada, 56.4s.	S. N. S. Crump, New Zealand	G. Anderson, Scotland
Heat 3		T. Mowbray, Bermuda	G. Huxtable, Wales
Heat 4	R. J. C. Sutton, England, 57.6s.	**Larsen, Canada**	**Crump, New Zealand**
Final	**Burleigh, Canada, 55s.**	Norman Brooke, England	B. Gibson, Canada
1930 Placings	**Munroe Bourne, Canada, 56s.**		
100 yards free-style, women	Phyllis Dewar, Canada, 64s.	E. Hughes, England	Kathleen Russell, So. Africa
Heat 1	Enid Hayward, South Africa, 66s.	J. H. McDowell, Scotland	M. Hutton, Canada
Heat 2	I. Pirie, Canada, 64.6s.	Jennie Maakal, So. Africa	Olive Bartle, England
Heat 3	**Dewar, Canada, 63s.**	**Pirie, Canada**	**McDowell, Scotland**
Final	Joyce Cooper England, 67s.	Ellen King, Scotland	Valerie Davies, Wales
1930 Placings			
100 yards back-stroke, men	B. Gazzell, Canada, 1m. 6.2s.	William Francis, Scotland	R. Clark, Australia

Allison-Van Ryn Reach Another Doubles Final

Face Lott and Stoefen for United States Lawn Tennis Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn won their way to another encounter with the United States champions, as they did at Newport, by eliminating the last of the foreigners, Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, and Vernon G. Kirby, South African ace, in the semifinal round of the national lawn tennis doubles championship, at the Germantown Cricket Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

Father-and-Son Doubles

The same teams which fought out the father-and-son championship last year at Longwood, R. N. and M. Laird Watt of Montreal, and S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr. and 3d, Forest Hills, will again meet in the final for that title. William J. Clothier, former national champion, and his son of the same name, made a strong bid to break through against the latter pair, but after running up a lead in each set, slipped, and the Forest Hills team won at 8—6, 9—7. The Canadians also had a struggle at the start, but after dropping the first set to the Princeton pair, E. H. and Charles E. Whitehead, won the other two sets easily, for the match, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif. and Mrs. Van Ryn of Philadelphia yielded the honors in the special invitation women's doubles final sponsored by the Germantown C. C., to the English pair, Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James, without a contest, Miss Cruickshank having her arm in a sling.

Rosenbaum and Baggs in Final

Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum eliminated Julian S. Myrick and William J. Clothier, 6—4, 6—4, to enter the final round of the national veteran championship, which they have won three times in past years. S. Jarvis Adams Jr., several times winner with Henry H. Bassford, teamed this year with A. R. Kaiser, will oppose the perennial champions in the final.

The quarterfinal round of the mixed doubles continued to be an international affair, as the three other matches of the round were completed. Elizabeth M. Ryan and Lester R. Stoefen scored for the Americans at the start, defeating Katherine Stammers and F. H. D. Wilde of England after a long struggle, 8—6, 4—6, 14—12. Then Carolin A. Babcock and Frank A. Parker defeated Menzel and Muriel Thomas in another three-set match, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, also in the upper half, while the bracket to oppose Betty M. Nuthall and Fred J. Perry was filled by George M. Lott Jr. and Helen M. Jacobs, who eliminated Freda James and Kirby, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

It was consistent doubles yesterday and especially fine work by Allison that really accounted for the victory of the Americans over the foreign pair. For the first set and the earlier part of the second, the brilliant individual performances of Menzel and Kirby gave them the advantage.

Effective Overhead

Menzel was especially effective overhead and his teammate was also making five shots for placements. But after they were leading at 3—2, on a break through Van Ryn, two long deuce games, both scored at 10—8, went to Allison and Van Ryn, and their team play gave them two of the next three games for the set. The balance of the match found the winners displaying their finest combination play, and they dropped only one game thereafter, when Menzel's volleys gave them a game on his own service. The summary:

United States Doubles Lawn Tennis Championship—Semifinal Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Roderich Menzel and Vernon G. Kirby, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

National Veterans' Doubles Championship—Semifinal Round

Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Julian S. Myrick, New York, and William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4.

National Father-and-Son Championship—Semifinal Round

R. N. and M. Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated E. H. and C. E. Whitehead, Trenton, N. J., 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr. and 3d, New York, defeated William J. Clothier, Sr. and Jr., Philadelphia, 8—6, 9—7.

National Mixed Doubles Championship Second Round

Helen H. Jacobs and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach and Francis X. Shields, 6—1, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Katherine E. Stammers and F. H. D. Wilde, 8—6, 4—6, 14—12.

Carolin A. Babcock and Frank A. Parker defeated Muriel Thomas and Roderich Menzel, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Helen Jacobs and Lott defeated Freda James and Vernon G. Kirby, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Germantown Invitation Women's Doubles Final Round

Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James, England, won from Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank by default.

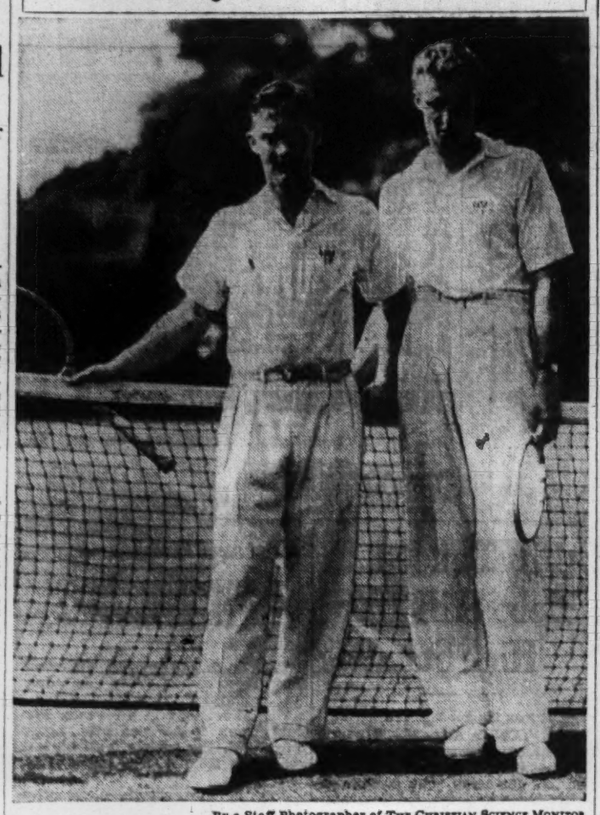
Charlotte vs. Cumberland

GASTONIA, N. C., Aug. 25 (AP)—Charlotte's hustling juniors blasted two opponents out of their path yesterday and won the right to meet Cumberland, Md., today for the eastern section title in the American Legion junior baseball tournament. The North Carolinians defeated the Tampa (Fla.) team, 9 to 4, and then romped on the Trenton (N. J.) entry for a 29-to-0 victory. Cumberland entered the finals as a result of a draw yesterday that decided it was up to Charlotte to meet Trenton. In the first game, the Tar Heels fell upon two Tampa hurlers for 10 hits, and benefited by a number of errors by the Floridians to run up their winning score.

Quebec Open Golf Title

MONTREAL, Aug. 25 (AP)—Jules Huot of Quebec yesterday won the Quebec open golf championship with a score of 71-72—143 for 36 holes.

Defending Crown at Germantown



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen

1933 United States Doubles Tennis Champions and Only Winners in Davis Cup Challenge Round Against Great Britain This Year.

Swimming Shows A Rapid Increase In Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain has dived in—into a great number of swimming pools that did not exist a year ago. Big and small, they have been built in the North, South, East and West, to meet the big demand that has arisen for natatorial facilities. Three of them are particularly spectacular—the Empire Pool at Wembley, the "S. S. Brighton" situated on the south coast, where its name implies, and the bath at New Brighton (Cheshire) which is the biggest sea-water tank in the world. The "S. S. Brighton" is accounted the biggest covered sea-water tank yet constructed. The Empire Pool is to be many things besides a swimming bath. Thousands of spectators in tiers that reach prodigious heights from the water-side will look down on boxing and wrestling matches, lawn tennis, equestrian displays, ice hockey and whatnot.

I stood poised elegantly on the top board of the Empire diving platforms the other evening. There are two ways down to water level. Needless to say, the necessity of writing these notes governed my choice. Moreover, 35 feet is 35 feet. And sometimes it looks like 135.

Thousands of people of both sexes can swim simultaneously at the Wembley center. There are artificial waves for those who like a little extra movement, and a nice deep section—16 feet of water—for those who descend from the diving boards by the shorter route.

Dozens were doing that when I was there. The top elevation is reserved for experts, and several of them were giving exhibitions that evoked great applause. There were nearly as many people in the audience as there were in the bath, and everybody seemed to be having fun. The strains of a dance orchestra, situated in one corner, were broadcast through amplifiers. In an alcove bathers took their ease, in swim suits, discussing a little light refreshment. Near by a fountain played merrily. And all the while divers were hurtling downward, speed merchants were plowing their way from end to end and mere ditherers were climbing in and climbing out, illuminated by floodlights arranged under the water surface.

Swimming - bath arrangements have been revolutionized in Britain since the great pool-building movement began. No longer do you hire a cubicle and regard it as your own until the time of departure. No, you are given a wire basket, or a self-locking locker and the temporary use of any vacant cubicle. Having undressed, you give the basket to an attendant or you close the self-locking locker door. On your arm or ankle, as you swim, is carried a numbered elastic band, which fortifies your subsequent claim to have the wire basket returned or the locker unlocked. You then find any vacant cubicle, dress and depart. By this method, the number of customers who can be accommodated is greatly increased, as the floating population of the pool ceases floating by degrees and trickles out through the door at much the same speed it trickled in. Thus has the demand for swimming been satisfied. And I am told that the wool industry is satisfied, too, since there has been a big upward movement on the sales-chart for swimming suits.

R. M. S.

Snow and Frost Displace Heat Waves in Midwest

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—They stoked the furnaces in the mid-continent last night.

Unusual cold descended suddenly in sections which only recently had been besieged by protracted heat waves. Fires were kindled in many homes and a few office buildings. Frost whitened fields in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Iowa. Snow flurries, reported at Billings, Mont., grounded a plane at Big Timber.

Cardinals Climb To Second Place As Dean Pitches

Dizzy Blanks Giants by 5 to 0—Chicago Cubs Lose to Dodgers

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	43	.642
St. Louis	70	48	.593
Chicago	70	49	.588
Boston	60	58	.508
Pittsburgh	56	60	.483
Brooklyn	52	64	.448
Philadelphia	45	71	.388
Cincinnati	41	78	.345

Results Aug. 24

St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Boston 2, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 10, Cincinnati 9.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4.
Other game postponed.

Dizzy Dean, pitching his first game since Aug. 13, shut out the New York Giants yesterday at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, and thereby enabled his mates, the Cardinals, to take undisputed possession of second place in the National League baseball race. The Cards went ahead of the Cubs, who lost to Brooklyn. Six games are now between the Giants and Cardinals and half-a-game between the Cards and Cubs. It was Dean's twenty-second victory of the season and his fifth in a row over the Giants. He has lost only five games.

Joe Bowman kept even with Dean for five innings, but in the sixth Jack Rothrock and Jimmy Collins hit homers and the Cardinals had three runs. Collins connected with Joe Medwick on base. Bowman left the game at the end of the sixth and the Cardinals scored two more runs off left-handed Al Smith in the seventh. Dean's single, and doubles by Whitehead and Medwick, brought the St. Louis total to five. Collins also hit a triple.

The Boston Braves tightened their hold on fourth place by winning two games from the Cincinnati Reds. They won the opener, 2 to 1, when Ed Brandt beat Silas Johnson in a pitchers' battle. The Braves scored their winning run in the ninth inning after two were out. A single by Marty McManus and a triple by Frank Hogan let in the run. Each team made seven hits.

The second game was a slugging affair, the final score being in favor of Boston, 10 to 9. After the Reds had banged the offerings of Flint Rhem and Bob Smith all over Crosley Field for five innings and part of the sixth, Huck Betts came in and applied the brakes. Wally Berger was the big gun in the Braves' attack, his twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth homers accounting for four runs.

Some excellent relief pitching by Van Mungo enabled the Brooklyn Dodgers to defeat the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 4. Ray Benge pitched good ball for Brooklyn during the early innings, but he weakened in the sixth and Mungo was called in. The big right-hander yielded only one hit in 3 1-3 innings. Benge, however, was the winning pitcher.

The Dodgers piled up an early lead off Pat Malone, an attack which included homers by Leslie and Frey. Leslie also had two singles. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	x	5	8	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—J. Dean and Delancey; Bowman, Smith and Mancuso, Danning. Losing pitcher—Bowman. Umpires—Stark and Pfirman. Time—2h. 1m.

At Cincinnati

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Brandt and Hogan; Johnson and Manion. Umpires—Stewart, Barr and Moran. Time—1h. 44m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	17	2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	9	16	0

Batteries—Rhem, Smith, Betts and Spohrer; Stout, Benton, Kolp, Freitas and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Rhem. Losing pitcher—Stout. Umpires—Barr, Moran and Stewart. Time—2h. 5m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	10	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	11	2

Batteries—Benge, Mungo and Lopez; Malone, Weaver, Lee, Root and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Benge. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—2h. 16m.

British Sports Comment

The Racket Subsides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Wimbledon

THE great lawn tennis racket (see Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, references 1 and 2) has subsided. The famous center court here is assiduously growing new grass blades on the patches worn bare by the giants of many lands. The safe door has closed upon an exceptional access of Wimbledon wealth. And the personalities who pulled the crowds to this suburb of Southwest London are now pulling crowds in other parts of the globe. The Davis Cup tournament of 1934 is ended; the 1935 qualifying competition is under way. For the players and officials of big lawn tennis there is no rest.

Retrospect

For Britain, 1934 has been a memorable tennis year. Against America in the challenge round, Fred Perry and H. W. Austin won all the matches necessary to retain the Davis Cup, and one extra for good measure. Perry previously had become the first home player to win the Wimbledon men's singles cup since 1909. And Dorothy E. Round had brought back the women's title, which had previously been won by only one English woman since the war. On the debit side, England's women were beaten by America's in the annual international contest for the Wightman Cup.

After the Cup

Thirty countries entered the 1934 hunt for the Davis Cup, which trophy was won from France by Britain last season. Britain's last victory before that occurred in 1912. Eighteen of the entrants played a qualifying competition in 1933, and the "last four" of them—Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Germany—went into the European tournament proper this year, along with New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, India, France, Japan and Austria. The last-named just beat Czechoslovakia by 3—2 at Prague in the European zone final and so qualified to meet in the interzone match the United States netmen, who had earlier beaten Canada and Mexico in the North American section. America walked over Brazil, which beat Peru by default in the only match scheduled for the South American section. Then the drama started.

Sustained Suspense

A writer of sensational sporting fiction could hardly have marshaled his events better than they arranged themselves in the interzone final here. Jack Crawford of Australia beat Francis X. Shields, U. S. A., as an analysis of form suggested he should; but then Vivian McGrath, aged 18, beat Sydney B. B. Wood Jr., a case-hardened veteran of 1922. This, in the way it was done, was a breath-taking performance. McGrath, for the first time, reproduced his true Australian form on an English court. His weird, two-fisted backhand worked to devastating perfection; his strategy was faultless; his consistency remarkable. Thus, America was two matches down with three to play. Victory by G. M. Lott (who has never been defeated in a Davis Cup doubles match) and Lester R. Stoefen, his 6ft. 5in. partner in the four-handed game, made the score 2—1. Wood beat Crawford to level matters, and, as a whirlwind climax, Shields hit McGrath clean off the court and over the stands. In a novel, Shields would have been kidnaped, rescued and dropped out of an airplane into the Wimbledon grounds just as the match was due to start. Only by some such means, indeed, could the last match have been thrown into higher relief.

Britain Still Supreme

Britain, as the holder of the cup, stood by until the all-comers' competition had been decided. Then Perry and Austin stepped in with firm and decisive tread. On form, they just had the beating of the Americans. And they played rather above form. Perry's aggression, strength and consistency, allied to Austin's unbeatable stroke-artistry, put Britain 2 up at the end of the first day's play. The doubles match was handed to America on a plate, and the situation was, as in the interzone game, America 2 down with 2 to play. Francis X. Shields strove gallantly to make history repeat itself in his battle with Perry; but the Englishman was too masterful in a match of alternating greatness and poorness, and a fourth set that went to 15—13 left Britain in possession of the shimmering trophy donated by Dwight F. Davis of America 34 years ago. Austin's second match, against Wood, was an anticlimax of such rare tennis beauty that a concourse of nearly 17,000 was still present when Princess Helena Victoria came on the court to present the much-chased bowl to H. Roper Barrett, Britain's nonplaying captain.

R. M. S.

Bobby Pearce And Miller in Finals For Sculls Title

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Bobby Pearce, the defending title holder from Hamilton, Ont., and Bill Miller of Philadelphia, reached the finals of the world's professional sculling championship yesterday.

Miller, former United States amateur champion, swept into the final by defeating Bert Barry of England by three-quarters of a length in the first preliminary heat.

Pearce, a native of Australia, qualified to defend his crown against Miller next Friday night by defeating Eric Phelps of England in the second preliminary.

Pearce had a virtual walkaway in his race with Phelps, brother of Ted Phelps whom the Australian dethroned as world's champion last year. He picked up five lengths on the Englishman in the first mile and steadily added to his advantage over the last two miles to cross the finish line a good 20 lengths in front. His time for the three miles was 19m. 38⅕s., nearly two minutes faster than Miller's.

Miller had a much tougher fight on his hands than did Pearce. Miller led Barry by five lengths after one mile, and still held that advantage at the two-mile mark, but the former world's champion spurted briskly and cut more than four lengths over the American's lead in the last mile. Miller's time was 21m. 24 1-5s.

Tigers Gain in Race Behind Elden Auker

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	78	42	.650
New York	73	46	.613
Cleveland	61	55	.526
Boston	63	58	.521
Washington	54	66	.466
St. Louis	51	64	.443
Philadelphia	48	66	.421
Chicago	42	77	.353

Results Aug. 24

Detroit 12, Washington 6.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.
Other games postponed.

The Detroit Tigers did an about-face yesterday. After losing two straight to the Washington Senators, the Bengals came back to win the third game of the series at Griffith Stadium and take a firmer grip on first place in the American League standing. The score was 12 to 6. The Tigers went one-half game further ahead of the Yankees, who were kept idle by rain. Four-and-a-half contests now separate the two clubs.

Detroit won the game in the fifth inning by putting on a seven-run rally with the help of six hits, a walk and two costly errors by Manager Joe Cronin of the Senators. Elden Auker pitched all the way for the winners and gets credit for his twelfth victory of the season, as against only four defeats. Walter Stewart started for the losers, but was driven to the showers in the fifth.

Sam West hit a home run at Shibe Park yesterday and it was enough to give the St. Louis Browns a 2-to-1 triumph over the Philadelphia Athletics.

The A's started the scoring in this game by pushing across a run in the fourth inning. Bump Hadley walked Eric McNair with the bases full, forcing in the run. But in the eighth, West connected with a four-bagger with Harland Clift on base and the Browns were out in front to stay. Hadley was removed in the eighth inning for a pinch hitter, but gets credit for the game. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	1	0	7	1	1	0	0	12	17	1
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	15	2

Batteries—Auker and Cochrane; Stewart, McColl and Bolton. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Geisel and Ormsby. Time—2h. 5m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Hadley, Andrews and Grube; Cain and Hayes. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Dinneen and Kolls. Time—1h. 46m.

Peach Crop Up 200 P.C. But Count Is Only Four

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Connecticut's peach crop was increased by 200 per cent yesterday, when it was disclosed that Mr. Carl G. Lindgren's peach tree has four fully grown ripe peaches on it.

Previously the State's crop was said to have consisted of two peaches. Last winter's severe cold was the cause.

Japanese Choose Ham and Eggs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25 (AP)—While civic leaders puzzled over what breakfast dish to offer Prince and Princess Kaya, visiting members of the Japanese Imperial Family, the royal couple made their own selection, choosing ham and eggs.

Lake Placid Tennis

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—C. Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn., won the women's singles championship in the 23d annual August tennis tournament at Lake Placid Club, yesterday. She defeated Helen Ranney of Dobbs Ferry, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. Miss Edwards was runner up in the August tourney last year. Mixed doubles were won by Miss Edwards and Charles Lockhart, Pittsburgh, from Hildegard Whitehead of New York and E. Ramey Donovan of New York, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE feature of the coming week of golf introduces the Massachusetts girls' junior championship on the Wellesley Country Club links, beginning Tuesday with the qualifying round. Present plans call for eight to qualify; but, if enough enter, the round will be increased to 16. Wednesday the first round will take place, Thursday the semifinal, and Friday the final, all morning play. The winner of the championship will receive a cup to be held for one year, given by Margaret Curtis. Entries close at noon today. The tournament is open to girls from 12 years old up to those who have not reached 19 before Aug. 28. The course will be open to practice Monday.

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Other golf attractions find the pro-amateur play Monday at Tedesco for a 36-hole tournament. John W. F. Kennedy has scheduled the Commonwealth Country Club two-day open for Wednesday and Thursday, and the Cape golfers have a tournament at Pocasset for Friday and Saturday.

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The sixth annual open tennis tournament of the Franklin Field Tennis Club will start Tuesday, Sept. 4. The N. E. and U. S. Lawn Tennis Associations have sanctioned the play. The tournament is open with no entrance fee. Men's and women's doubles and singles will be contested. Entries may be filed with the club, 234 Callander Street, Dorchester. Many awards have been donated by the Hon. James M. Curley, Frank A. Goodwin, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and others.

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Kenneth Corcoran, Brockton, after previously winning the qualifying round with a 76, continued on to win the seventh annual Oyster Harbors championship here yesterday by defeating H. F. Taylor, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final.

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Edward C. Lincoln, Cohasset folk captain, Dan Shea Jr. of South Shore, John Slattery of Scituate and Louis Wright of Marshfield are the semifinalists in the South Shore men's golf championship being played on the Cohasset Golf Club links. Frank McNamara, Cohasset golf pro, announces that the South Shore men's league field day is scheduled at the Cohasset Club next Tuesday.

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James Dolan of Marlboro upset things in the Worcester Country Club invitation tournament yesterday by eliminating the medalist Francis Doyle of Wachusett, 2 and 1, in the quarterfinal.

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Lawyers and judges set aside court room regulations to vie with one another on the Arlmont Country Club links, Arlington Heights, yesterday, and at the conclusion, Martin R. Durkin, home club attorney, carried off the Bench and Bar Golfing Society honors with an 18-hole net 66. Gross honors went to James F. Sullivan, an attorney, who scored a 75. A speech-less dinner followed the afternoon play.

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Winning the medal only started A. Cousins on the road to victory in the Hiram Ricker cup golf tournament, which he won in the final, 6 and 5, from A. C. Robinson of New York, at Poland Spring, Maine, yesterday.

Boston Snapshots

Useful Flames—Hundreds of tiny flames, many of them handled by girls, are at work in the River Works of the General Electric Company at Lynn. Mr. Humphries, who guided us through the big plant for two hours—"just hitting the high spots" he said—has worked in the plant for 34 years. Through all that period, he told us, improvements have been made constantly, but these small flames have made more difference in the last two or three years than have all the other new processes put together.

We watched motors growing into completeness—each small operation being performed by a separate worker. "The frame of the motor used to be a casting," explained Mr. Humphries at the beginning. "There was a lot of work to finishing them up—then, of course, they were apt to have flaws in them which resulted in cracks later. Now these machines take a slab of cold steel and bend it into a circle ready for these welders."

Here we were treated to a regular Fourth of July spectacle as a giant electric welding machine "shot-welded" the rolled metal into a solid circle in a few seconds. Further along we came to a row of little movie booths in which strange figures clad in masks reminiscent of Frankenstein welded smaller pieces of metal to these basic rings.

"Girls do all this finer work," said our guide. "It's been found that their hands are steadier—an important thing for good welding. They work and rest alternately through the day. It doesn't seem to tire them at all. Wait until one of them stops!"

We watched, and in a moment one flame went out. The figure operating it stood up, lifted off the startling headgear, and revealed a smiling face under tousled blonde hair—a face pleasantly attractive.

Mr. Humphries explained carefully that there is no rushing of work by the use of "mass production" mechanical conveyors. The growing motors are pushed along on rollers by hand after each operation is done.

It so happened that the motors we saw in process of assembly were destined for use in welding machines themselves.

Another type of flame which is revolutionizing steel work is the one used to cut forms out of solid slabs of metal. We were shown complicated designs cut with smooth precision in this way from pieces of metal 12 inches thick—a thing only accomplished before by tedious hours of saw and machine work.

Welding is also taking much of the difficulty out of making the huge gear wheels used in connection with ship turbines built in this plant. These wheels are composed of many different sections welded into one piece—avoiding the possibility of cracking through flaws in large masses of metal. One gear wheel recently made weighed 32 tons.

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Robert's Rules for Women—Many members of Boston women's clubs plan to learn next month just how to "speak in turn." At the suggestion of a group of club leaders, Dr. W. Harold Claflin is to give a series of six lectures on parliamentary law. After each lecture the points discussed in it will be actually tried out. The meetings will be held in the Berkeley Preparatory School, 1089 Boylston Street.

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Scholarships for Unemployed—Following the example of Haverford College, whose Quaker directors early in the depression offered free scholarships to unemployed men of college age, a number of educational institutions have provided similar opportunities to make the most of enforced leisure. The Boston Y. M. C. A. is now offering 200 free scholarships entitling unemployed youths over 17 to all the privileges of the institution—from swimming to study groups—for periods of from six months to a year.

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Housetop Trails—A dweller in a Westland Avenue apartment climbed to the roof the other day to look into the clothes-line situation. He was surprised to see a man appear at the top of the back stairs of an adjoining house, cross the flat roof, clamber over a low dividing wall, and dive into the stairway of the next building.

He recalled the housetop chases in gangster movies, and waited apprehensively for the sound of shots below. But nothing happened until presently the man suddenly appeared again—this time from the observer's own stairway.

The legend on his cap explained the situation. He was the gas meter reader. Cutting across the roofs of alternate houses—reading the meters in each floor on the way down in one building and on the way up in the next—saves him a great many steps.

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Milk by Water—Among interesting cargoes arriving in Boston during the week was 400 tons of canned milk billed to a chain store concern here. The milk came in a motor barge from the Middle West via the Great Lakes, the New York State Canal, the Hudson River and Long Island Sound.

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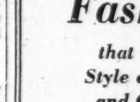
The Chopin Tradition—Mathias, one of Chopin's prominent pupils, was the teacher of Isador Philipp, French pianist who opened a four weeks' master class at the Felix Fox School of Pianoforte Playing here yesterday. Philipp also studied with Stephen Heller and Saint-Saëns before accepting a professorship at the Paris Conservatoire. He was one of the founders of the Fontainbleau School of Music, where he came in contact with a great many American students. This is his first visit to this country, however. Before coming to Boston he conducted a class in New York.



Candidate Sells Ice For Campaign Funds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—Football stars used to be icemen in the summer to raise tuition funds for college, but this city now has a congressional candidate who has taken to selling ice as a means of raising campaign funds.

He is Mr. Edward J. Sullivan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the second district, the seat now held by Mr. William J. Granfield. Mr. Sullivan announced that he has taken on the job of ice salesman with a local company rather than raise his money by contributions which might later prove embarrassing.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Slightly Forward Price Trend in Very Quiet Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Quietly Rise to Little Higher Ground

Trading Is of the Usual Saturday Variety—Rail Bonds Up

By **Forrest Price**

The market turned over and went to sleep again.

Yesterday's rather strong finish lent the hope that today's trading would see higher prices and larger volume than usually witnessed in a two-hour session.

But business was slow as usual on Saturdays. Total transfers amounted to only 470,000 shares.

The price trend—if the movement had any trend—was slightly upward. After a moderately brisk opening and slightly higher quotations trading simmered down to a very dull pace.

Cuban American Sugar issues were comparatively active at slightly better prices. Great Western Sugar dropped about 3 points at one time. U. S. Steel sold off a good fraction. Union Pacific moved forward more than 2 points. Republic Iron & Steel preferred advanced 2½. Auburn got up more than a point.

New highs for the year were made by Eastman Kodak, Cudahy Packing and California Packing.

In the bond market a decidedly more cheerful tone prevailed. The secondary rail issues were particularly in demand. Prices rose substantially. U. S. Governments were higher. In the foreign group the Germans continued weak, the 7s going to a new low for the year.

Among the commodities corn was the strong feature, advancing a cent a bushel or more. Wheat moved narrowly. Cotton closed barely steady. Bar silver sold off ⅛ to 49½ cents.

Something doing in the railroads. That is what the traders say. But just what is on the program no one seems to know. The fact remains that rail stocks have shown a remarkably firm tendency in the face of unfavorable loadings reports and not too favorable earnings statements. The last weekly report published yesterday showed a decline in revenue freight car loadings, whereas a seasonal increase was in order.

But traders think that "something" is going to be done at Washington for the railroads. Meaning, doubtless, that higher freight rates are in prospect. Nothing tangible, not even a hint, has come from Administration sources to bolster this opinion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The stock market backed and filled rather indifferently during most of today's brief session. Resistance was shown to scattered profit-taking, however, and in the final half hour there were some fairly substantial advances. The close was steady to firm.

The principal activity was witnessed at the opening when overnight buying orders carried over the gains of the previous session. The mild rush did not last long, and traders settled back to wait for something to happen.

Not in Selling Mood

While there were no outstanding developments that might have stimulated the list, most holders of equities did not appear to be in a selling mood. There were a few soft spots, notwithstanding the general scarcity of offerings, and many issues held to an extremely restricted groove.

Cuban sugar stocks apparently had already discounted the signing of the trade agreement wherein the American tariff was lowered. The majority of these equities recorded only slight changes. A few domestic beet sugar shares turned soft on the tariff announcement as fears were expressed that competition would be much stiffer through greater foreign imports.

Shares up fractions to a point or more included Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Gas, Loew's, Western Union, Eastman Kodak, Montgomery Ward, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, Cudahy, American Sugar Refining and American Smelting.

Such issues as American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler and American Can were virtually unchanged.

Bond Prices Improve

On moderate trading volume the bond market today increased the gains established in the previous session. Low priced rail issues continued in favor, and U. S. Governments worked ahead a little all through the list. Foreign loans had a mixed trend.

Rising fractions to around a point, a considerable number of the secondary carrier issues made their best levels for the week. Southern Pacific 4½s climbed a point to 61¾. In some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway and Great Northern the improvement averaged half a point. Santa Fe 4s were bought at 102⅝, up ⅝.

Interest in other corporate groups was comparatively small but quotations were firm in most instances.

Treasury 4¼s were up 9-32s of a point at 112.7, and the 4¼-3¼s sold 5-32s higher at 102.16. Over the rest of the federal list the gains ranged from 1-32d to 3-32s.

German Government bonds failed to show any rally following their sharp decline yesterday. The 7s yielded another point to 40¾s, a new low for the year. The 5½s were traded at 31, where they closed yesterday. Obligations of Japan, Poland, Brazil and Italy were a little higher.

U. S. Sugar Melt Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The sugar melt of 13 United States refineries from Jan. 1 to Aug. 18 totaled 2,250,000 long tons, compared with 2,550,000 in the corresponding period last year.

California Crude Oil Output

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Daily Average crude oil production in California for July was 317,478 barrels, compared with 315,556 in June, the American Petroleum Institute reports.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 25	Last Aug. 24
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	700	8¼	8	8	8⅛
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
9⅝	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	500	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
23⅞	17	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2500	20	19¾	20	20
5¼	1⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	600	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8⅝	8½	8½	8
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	7
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	700	133½	133¼	133½	133½
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	400	14¼	14	14	14
7⅜	3½	..	Amal Leather	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
38⅛	23¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	700	40½	40¼	40¼	40¼
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	8⅝	9½	9½	9½
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	24	24	24	24
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1900	101⅛	100½	100⅞	100⅞
33⅜	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	19¼	18⅜	18⅞	18
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	29½	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
11	3½	..	Am Ice	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
11	4⅜	..	Am International	400	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅝
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
36⅜	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	20	20	20	19⅞
74⅝	44⅞	..	Am Loco pf	100	45	45	45	..
27⅜	16⅛	..	Am Metal	100	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜
24½	21	1½	Am News	20	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	25
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2500	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
26¼	11	1¼	Am Rad & St pf	400	14½	14	14½	13¾
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	15¾
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	2500	14⅜	13¾	14¼	14⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅜
20	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	20	20	20	20
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	39	38⅜	39	38⅞
96¼	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
26½	10⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅞
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	69⅞	69	69	69⅝
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1600	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜
77⅜	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
13⅜	7	..	Am Woolen	600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
83¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	300	48¼	48	48	48
4¼	..	.h	Am Writ Pap	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
17½	2⅞	.h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
13⅛	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	12⅜	12½	12⅜	..
24¾	13¼	.60	Anchor Cap	200	17⅜	17½	17⅜	..
34¼	26¼	1†	Archer Daniels	300	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	6200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
63	46¼	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	2000	63¾	63½	63⅝	63¾
75⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	2400	76½	76	76½	76⅛
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
72¾	45⅛	2	Atchison T&SF	2000	54	53¼	53⅝	53⅜
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	33¾	32¼	32¾	32¾
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	10	10	10	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	800	26	25⅞	26	25¾
57⅜	16½	2‡	Auburn Auto	2500	26	24½	25⅞	24¾
16⅝	..	..	Austin Nichols	100	13	13	13	13½
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	4⅞	4½	4¾	4⅞

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 25	Last Aug. 24
24½	6½	..	Hudson Motor	400	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	1000	19¼	18¾	19	19
30½	10⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	300	24	24	24	24
73⅜	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	59	59	59	59
49¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	200	40	40	40	40
13¾	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	1000	13⅛	12⅞	13	13
8⅛	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	200	4½	4½	4½	..
11¼	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
12⅜	4½	.20	Int Carriers	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
46⅝	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	200	29	28⅞	29	28⅝
9½	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	600	5½	5¼	5½	..
6½	2¼	..	Int Merc Marine	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
29⅞	21	.35b	Int Nickel	1000	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26
6½	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3⅛	3	3	3
2¾	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1½	1½	1½	..
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	600	13	12⅝	13	12⅝
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
7	2	..	Int Rys Cen Am	70	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
32	21	1½	Int Salt	200	32	31½	32	31¼
17⅜	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1000	11	10⅞	11	11
			—J—					
66⅜	39	..	ohns Manville	2300	49⅞	49	49½	49⅜
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pf	130	51	50	51	50
			—K—					
19¾	6⅜	..	Kan C South	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
27½	11¼	..	Kan C South pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
20	5	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
7½	2⅝	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	100	3½	3½	3½	..
21¼	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	1700	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Corp	2300	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20¼
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	300	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
33⅝	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	1100	29½	29	29½	28¾
			—L—					
14½	5	..	Lane Bryant	100	11	11	11	..
8	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	400	3½	3¼	3½	..
16⅜	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	13¾	13⅝	13¾	..
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	1200	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅛
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	69¾	69½	69¾	68½
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	2100	30¼	29⅝	30¼	29½
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	23¾
36¼	17½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	20	20	20	..
35⅜	16⅛	1†	Liquid Carbonic	900	23¼	22⅝	23¼	22⅜
35⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	1800	29	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝
62½	41	.5b	Louisville & N	300	46½	46½	46½	46¼
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	200	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	..
33	28	..	Mackay Co pf	20	20½	20½	20½	..
62⅛	36	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	39	38¾	39¼	39½
23¾	15½	1b	Magma Copper	100	21	21	21	..
3¾	1	h	Manati Sugar	100	2½	2½	2½	..
9¼	1¾	h	Manati Sug pf	20	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
32½	20	h	Man Ely gtd	10	30	30	30	29¼
24⅜	10¾	h	Man Ely mg	3200	24½	24	24½	24⅜
5⅝	4⅜	..	Marancha Corp	400	4½	4½	4½	4
9	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	400	6	6	6	5⅞
19⅝	8¾	..	Marshall Field	300	12¼	12⅛	12½	12
49¾	24¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1000	30	29⅞	29¾	29¼
4½	1⅛	h	McCrory Stores	100	2	2	2	2
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	46¾
94¼	79	4	McKeesport Tin	100	88	88	88	87½
63¾	1	h	McLellan Stores	1200	6⅛	5⅞	6	6
39	26	..	Melville Shoe	100	36	36	36	36
30	16½	2	Mesta Mach	400	25½	25½	25½	25½
14¾	9¼	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	700	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
21⅞	6½	..	Midland Steel	200	10	10	10	9⅞
59	36	1	Min Honeywell	100	58	58	58	57
5⅞	1⅞	..	Min Moline	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13⅜	1¾	h	Min & StL	100	3	3	3	..
14⅞	4⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	700	7¾	7½	7¾	7
34⅜	13½	..	Mo K&T pf	200	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅛
6	2	h	Mo Pacific	100	3	3	3	3
55½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	200	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜
35⅜	20	..	Montgom Ward	6200	25½	25	25½	25¼
52	37	3	Morrell & Co	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
44¾	15¼	..	Motor Products	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
16½	6⅝	..	Motor Wheel	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
15⅜	5¼	..	Mullins Mfg	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
11⅝	3⅞	..	Murray Body	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
			—N—					
46	21	..	Nash Chat StL	30	26	26	26	26
32¼	12	1	Nash Motors	300	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½
8⅞	3½	..	Nat Acme	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
13¼	5¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	800	7¼	7	7	7⅛
49½	31	.2	Nat Biscuit	300	33½	33	33½	33⅜
23⅝	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	300	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
18⅜	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
3	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
28	11½	.50b	Nat Enam & St	100	27	27	27	..
163	135	..	Nat Lead	400	157	151½	157	156
15½	7½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
58⅛	37½	1	Nat Steel	300	43	42½	43	43
18⅝	9	.60	Nat Tea	800	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
49¾	17	1	N Y Central	6300	24½	23¾	24¼	24
13	6	..	Newport Indus	200	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
45⅛	18⅜	..	NY Central	6300	24½	23¾	24¼	24
26⅞	9	..	NY Chi & StL	800	15	15	15	14½
43⅜	17½	..	NY C & StL pf	800	24	23¼	24	23⅝
139	108	.5	NY & Harlem	50	120	120	120	..
1¼	½	.h	NY Investors	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	½
24⅛	9	..	NY NH & H	1400	12¾	12⅛	12¾	12
37⅜	14½	..	NY NH & H pf	1000	19½	19½	19½	19¾
11⅝	4½	..	NY Ont &W	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	6½
22⅞	8½	.40	NY Shipbldg	100	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14⅝
99½	82	6	NY Steam 6%	20	97½	97¼	97¼	..
45⅞	33¼	1b	Nor Pac Ry	400	43¾	43	43	43
27⅜	12	.50†	North Amer	5200	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15
8¾	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
36¼	14½	..	Northern Pacific	1100	20¼	19⅞	20	19⅞
44½	19½	..	Norwalk Tire	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
40	30	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	90	36¼	35	35½	36½
			—O—					
15⅞	8½	.30b	Ohio Oil	500	11	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
7	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	200	3	3	3	3
27⅜	9	..	Olvier F E ppf	100	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
27⅜	15⅜	.10b	Omnibus	200	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¾
19¼	13⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	500	15½	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
8	3⅜	..	Otis Steel	200	5½	5	5	5⅛
114½	97	7	Outlet Co pf	20	114½	114½	114½	..
94	61½	3	Owens Ill Glass	300	74	73	74	..
			—P—					
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
6⅜	2¾	..	Packard Motor	1300	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3⅞
5⅞	1¼	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	1500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
6⅞	2½	..	Park Utah	400	4	3⅞	4	4
2	⅝	..	Parmalee Trans	100	¾	¾	¾	..
4¼	1	..	Pathe Exchange	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
34¾	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	200	15¾	15½	15½	16⅛
21½	12⅜	..	Patino Mines	400	16⅜	16	16⅛	16
47⅜	2	..	Peerless Motor	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
67⅞	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	600	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	59½
39⅛	21	1b	Pennsylvania RR	1500	25½	25¼	25½	25¼
43⅞	22¼	..	Peoples GasLt&C	600	28	27⅞	28	28
14¼	8¼	.50b	Petroleum	800	10¾	10½	10½	10⅜
18⅞	13¾	.50b	Phelps Dodge	1500	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
63¾	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20⅞	14½	1	Phillips Pet	200	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅝
6½	1¼	..	Pierce-Arrow	1000	2	2	2	1⅞
1¼	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11⅜	4½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
16⅜	8	1	Plymouth Oil	200	10	10	10	9⅞
21⅞	6½	..	Poor & Co B	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛
29⅜	10½	..	Postum Cel pf	400	16¾	16¾	16½	16⅜
41½	33½	1.50	Procter & Gam	600	39⅞	39½	39½	39⅝
45	31	2.80	Public Service	200	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	34⅝
84	67	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	76	76	76	..
52⅜	38¾	3	Pullman	400	43	42½	42¾	42
14⅞	7¼	..	Pure Oil	600	8½	8¼	8½	8½
			—R—					
9⅛	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	1500	6¼	6	6	6
42¾	22¼	..	Radio pf A	400	43⅜	43	43	43
35⅜	15	..	Radio pf B	400	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½
4¼	1½	h	Radio-Keith-O	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
56⅜	35⅛	2	Reading	100	44	44	44	..
13⅜	6	..	Remington Rand	600	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	100	3	3	3	3
25⅝	10½	..	Republic I & S	800	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15½
67½	37	..	Repub I&S pf	400	40½	47¾	48	46
90	46	..	Revere C&B pf	10	82	82	82	..
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
			—S—					
57	44	3	Safeway Stores	200	48½	48	48	48¼
113	98½	7	Safeway S 7%	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	110
27⅜	15⅜	.10b	St Joseph Land	500	19⅜	19	19¼	19
5⅜	1⅞	h	StL & SF	100	2	2	2	2
12¼	5½	..	Savage Arms	100	8	7⅞	8	7¾
2	⅞	.h	Seaboard Air L	100	1	1	1	1
38⅜	23¾	.60†	Seaboard Oil	300	28½	28	28½	28¼
51½	31	..	Sears Roebuck	2900	39	38	38¾	38½
9	4⅜	..	Servel Inc	400	6⅝	6½	6⅜	6¼
13⅞	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
24⅜	8⅛	..	Simmons	300	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
11¼	7¼	.55b	Simms Petroleum	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
19⅞	12½	.60	Socony Vacuum	800	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
22½	13	1½	So Calif Edison	200	14	13⅞	14	14¼
33⅜	14⅞	..	Southern Pacific	2800	20¼	19½	20	19⅞
39⅜	29½	2.40	So P R'co Sugar	1000	33⅜	33¾	33¾	36
36½	11½	..	Southern Ry	1800	18¼	17⅝	18¾	18⅜
41¼	14	..	Southern Ry pf	1800	23½	22¼	22½	22
8	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
7⅜	5⅜	..	Spear & Co	20	4	4	4	..
11⅜	5⅜	..	Sperry Corp	400	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¾
13	6	..	Spicer Mfg	100	6½	6½	6½	..
67½	19	..	Sprie May Stern	1300	54¼	52¾	54¼	53
25⅛	17¼	1	Stand Brands	600	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜
17	6¼	..	Stand Gas & El	300	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
17	6⅜	..	Stand G&E pf	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
33	15	1.60	Stand G&E 6%	100	20½	20½	20½	20
42⅞	30⅜	1	Stand Oil Calif	1200	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35½
50⅛	40⅝	1	Stand Oil NJ	4800	45¼	45	45	45⅛
14¼	6	..	Starrett Co	100	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12
3	1⅜	..	Sterling Secur	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
10⅜	4½	..	Stewart Warner	300	6⅜	6¼	6½	6¾
11¼	4⅞	..	Stone & Webster	400	7	6¾	7	6⅞
9¼	2¼	h	Studebaker	400	3	3	3	3
65	51½	1‡	Sun Oil	100	65½	65½	65½	65¼
15¾	4⅜	..	Superior Steel	300	8⅛	8	8	8
			—T—					
15¼	9⅞	1	Telautograph	500	10	10	10	9⅞
6¾	3⅛	..	Tennessee Corp	100	5½	5½	5½	..
29⅜	20	1	Texas Corp	400	24½	24½	24½	24½
43¼	30	2	Texas Gulf Sul	800	35⅝	35	35	35⅛
15½	8	..	Thatcher Mfg	200	11	11	11	11
9⅛	3½	..	Thermoid	100	4	4	4	4
12⅝	4	..	The Fair	200	5⅝	5½	5⅜	..
11	4⅞	.50	Thompson	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
20¼	10	..	Thompson Prod	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
14⅜	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	500	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
96½	80	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	600	95	94½	95⅜	..
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	200	6¼	6	6	6¼
41	24	1	Timken Roller	400	30¾	30⅜	30¾	30¾
8½	5½	.25b	Transamerica	4800	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
6¾	3½	..	Tri Continental	1600	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
9⅝	3¾	..	Truscon Steel	200	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
39	6	..	Twin City RT pf	100	24	24	24	..
			—U—					
4	1	..	Ulen & Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
60⅞	39¼	4	Union Bag & P	400	52	51¾	51¾	51⅞
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	900	44

Commerce and Finance

Roosevelt Declares American Business Looks Promising

Business and Industry

Roosevelt Says Business in U. S. Looks Promising

Claims Conditions Better Than He Expected—Reassures Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt says he believes American business on the whole looks promising.

Declaring that conditions appear better than he had expected, the President also took occasion yesterday to reassure a specific branch of commerce—the Merchant Marine.

Both the Chief Executive and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said they favored maintaining the Merchant Marine. This was by way of reply to critics of a recent pronouncement of Mr. Wallace, in which he questioned whether further extension of ship subsidies would be a good thing.

President Roosevelt said that since getting back from his trip to Hawaii, he had received reports from banks, industry, transportation and business. These, he said, shaped up better than he expected.

Secretary Wallace's statement about subsidies, made in a recent letter to Representative Bland of Virginia, had raised something of a storm. He had suggested that if other countries were given more of a chance at transporting American ocean-borne commerce, they would have more money to buy American goods.

Both the President and Mr. Wallace agreed that while this economic problem must be weighed there are other factors, such as national defense.

Officials said there was not necessarily any conflict between the President's views on business and the monthly survey of the Federal Reserve Board. This report, issued shortly after the President spoke, showed that declines in some major business indicators during July and early August were greater than usual.

The board said industrial production dropped from 83 per cent in June to 76 in July and continued to decline in the first three weeks of August. Factory employment fell 3 per cent in July and pay rolls also were off. Distribution dropped more than usual.

It was pointed out the Reserve Board contents itself with telling what has happened, making no attempt to foretell the future. It dealt mostly with figures gathered last month and early this month. The President said he had recent information.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Requests More Data

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange enlarged its questionnaire system today by requesting data from members regarding the amount of certain new issues of securities in margin accounts of customers and in firm and general partners' accounts.

Unofficially it was said that the purpose of the inquiry was to determine to what extent the issues involved had been distributed and "digested" in investment channels. A similar questionnaire will be issued each month, the exchange stated.

Credit Plan Under New Housing Act Is Praised By Banker

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The credit plan for home modernization loans as provided under the National Housing Act is praised by F. M. Law, president of the American Bankers' Association, in a letter urging the association's 12,000 bank members to support the program.

At a meeting of the executive officers of the association in Washington to discuss this type of loan, it was the "consensus that these loans made to home owners would serve a most useful purpose and that doubtless from among the applications received many good and sound loans will be made," Mr. Law says.

"The credit plan provided for under the National Housing Act and the regulations of the Federal Housing Administration are workable, allowing private lending agencies to extend long term credit to all worthy borrowers," Mr. Law's letter reads.

"This particular type of loan seems to be especially entitled to careful and sympathetic consideration from the members of the American Bankers' Association. In addition to putting idle funds to work it will afford employment for all types of labor engaged in the building trades and also the materials consumed will provide further employment for those engaged in the manufacture and sale of building materials."

Mr. Law winds up his communication with the assurance that the association is coöperating with the Federal Housing Administration. Each state bankers' association has appointed a liaison officer to furnish the contact between the government authorities and the banks and further liaison officers will be appointed in each state as the need for them develops. He adds that the reaction to this class of loans among all banks throughout the country has been "uniformly favorable."

Unemployment Drops 34.8 Per Cent From The March 1933 Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The total number of unemployed workers increased during July by 675,000, or 8.5 per cent from June, to a total of 8,609,000, according to an estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a decline of 4,594,000, or 34.8 per cent from the total in March, 1933, when unemployment was at its highest point.

The increase in unemployment in July from June followed an increase of 89,000 in June from May, 1934, when unemployment was down to 7,845,000, the lowest point since March, 1934.

Of the total increase last month, 403,000 occurred in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 271,000 in trade and 4000 in extraction of minerals. In transportation there was a decline in unemployment of 43,000.

Alaska Transformed By the New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 25—Through the disbursement of public and civil works funds, considerable advancement has been made in the project of reclaiming the rough, rugged wilderness and tundras of Alaska for the commercial progress which the inevitable development of the Territory's resources will ultimately impel. Transportation facilities, harbor and highway improvements and community betterment have all received a liberal share of these timely and beneficient relief measures.

At an expenditure of approximately $50,000 Cordova gets a much needed aviation field. This is being done by literally taking a side of a mountain and shoveling it into one end of Eyak Lake. With the completion of this understaking, Cordova will have an aviation field where land planes can find a place to light and hangars rest in, while the lower end of the lake will remain as a haven, with its floating hangar, for the seaplane.

At Nome miners will have the opportunity to pry further into the rich Kuztrin River. Here at a cost of $150,000, the narrow-guage railroad, known as the Nome-Shelton Tramway, is being extended so that supplies can be shipped into this undeveloped mineral area at a minimum cost. Hitherto, the cost of transportation across the Kuztrin River has been so excessive, that this section of the country's gold supply has lain dormant.

July Rail Earnings Substantially Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—July railroad earnings reports so far received bear out earlier forecasts of substantial declines in revenues owing to loss in traffic and restoration of the 2½ per cent wage reduction.

The first 15 carriers to report for the month had aggregate net operating income of $7,347,000, contrasted with $12,744,000 in the like month last year, a reduction of about 42 per cent. The same carriers had gross revenues of $50,593,000, compared with $54,806,000, a decrease of only 7.7 per cent.

Italy Is Making Progress Toward Trade Adjustment

Fascist Corporations Working for Production and Distribution of Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy's newly-established Fascist corporations are seen "gradually laying the foundations for a more efficient organization of the production of wealth and a more equitable adjustment of its distribution," by Prof. Giorgio Mortara, well-known economist in a new issue of his yearbook, Economic Prospects.

Taking the leading branches of industrial activity in Italy he notes the wide margin of electric power which the growth of the hydro-electric industry has made available for industrial purposes, and the slow downward trend of prices. With improved demand, prices for iron and steel have steadied and quotations are now shown to be above the slump minima.

Industry Improves

Engineering activities, the professor points out, have improved and the home market for automobiles and some kinds of machinery is widening; direct and indirect government orders remain an important factor, while exports encounters growing difficulties. Lower costs, he considers, should encourage demand, and internal reorganization is improving the position of the industry.

The decline of exports has turned the attention of the cotton mills mainly to the home market, where competition has led to a marked fall in prices which have offset much of the benefit of the larger sales. Recent legislation authorizing the formation of a compulsory cartel in the spinning branch of the industry is improving the situation.

Before the depression set in, hemp-growing and spinning was organized with a view to the exportation of two-thirds of the output in the form of raw material or semi-manufactured goods, while a third of the products obtained from the remaining third went abroad. The decline in foreign sales disorganized the industry and induced the hemp-growers to curtail acreage. Improved conditions in 1933 allowed larger exports; meantime the several concerns have formed a consortium, reorganized the market, and introduced improved technical processes which have led to the manufacture of new products. The consortium is now concentrating on an effort to reduce costs and elliminate unnecessary middle-men between producer and trader.

Silk is still the greatest sufferer of the depression. The government bounty to silk-breeders in 1932 and 1933 hindered the curtailment of production. Efforts are now concentrated on reducing the cost of cocoons by the introduction of more scientific methods. But Japanese competition makes the outlook unpromising in Professor Mortara's opinion.

Demand for Rayon

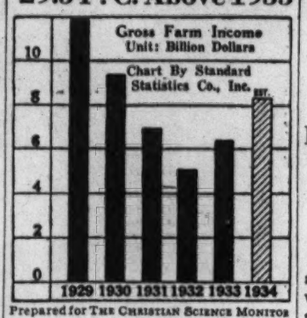
Rayon exports have become one of the leading credit items in Italy's trade balance. In 1933, when values fell to the lowest figure of the past four years, they still stood at well over 400,000,000 lire. In 1934 there has been a marked revival in foreign sales of rayon fiber and yarn, while the demand on the home market is steadily expanding.

The consumption of wool by Italian factories has grown considerably in 1933 and in 1934, thanks to the increased demand on the home market for woolen goods.

The General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industries is devoting the closest attention to this task, and to this end has been holding a series of meetings with the several groups of manufacturers.

Side by side with cost and price reductions steps are being taken to intensify contacts between manufacturers for export and the trade services of the Italian diplomatic and consular services, and a detailed study is being made by the confederation of the possibilities offered by each of the foreign markets.

U. S. Farm Income 29.3 P. C. Above 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ITS annual estimate of farm income in the United States, the Standard Statistics Company places the 1934 figure 29.3 per cent above 1933, including benefit payments by the Government.

Income from sales of farm products this year is placed at $6,950,000,000, compared with $6,094,000,000 in 1933 and $11,918,000,000 in 1929.

In spite of the drought damage to the spring wheat crop, the total wheat harvest this year will be approximately 92.5 per cent of last, and higher prices will be realized.

Benefit payments are calculated to bring gross farm income up to $8,250,000,000, compared with $6,383,000,000 last year.

Much Uncertainty In Grain Markets Cause of Selling

Liquidation Results From Washington Reports—Wheat Seeding

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—Washington announcements of various kinds were the cause of much uncertainty and confusion in the grain trade this week, buyers being discouraged, while there was some long liquidation as a result.

The possibility that imports of hay and feedstuffs duty free would be permitted, as well as statements intended to discourage excessive speculation also had an adverse effect.

So far no definite step has been taken to permit any duty free importations, but it is being considered.

The AAA after announcing some time ago that there would be no restriction on wheat seeding for next season, now definitely announces that there will be a 10 per cent reduction in spite of the probability that reserves will be extremely light by the end of the crop year.

Bullish Enthusiasm Cooled

The impending movement of spring wheat in Western Canada, with its consequent hedging pressure, together with a slower export demand for Manitoba wheat, served to cool bullish enthusiasm to a considerable extent. Canadian crop estimates range from 254,000,000 to 281,000,000 bushels, but even with the small crop there will be a heavy movement to markets. Unless the export demand broadens the load of these hedges will have to be carried by speculators for some time.

Foreign markets have shown more strength during the week than on this side. This has encouraged buyers to some extent. The international wheat parley failed to reach any definite conclusions in regard to quotas and has adjourned to Nov. 20. Few in the trade have any expectation that the wheat parley will accomplish much and its sessions have had little effect on the markets.

Argentina has exceeded its quota fixed last year by many millions of bushels and is still shipping freely. World import requirements for the current season are now placed at 600,000,000 bushels, and Italy alone is expected to import 70,000,000 bushels. Both Russia and India exported a little wheat this week, the first time in some time, but neither country is exepcted to be a heavy or important shipper.

Flour Sales Larger

Late in the week there was a somewhat better demand with strength at Kansas City and other outside markets a factor. Frosts occurred in the late wheat sections of Canada but failed to make much impress on the market. Flour sales have been much larger, which will mean the removal of hedges. Country offerings are now extremely light, and premiums hold firm.

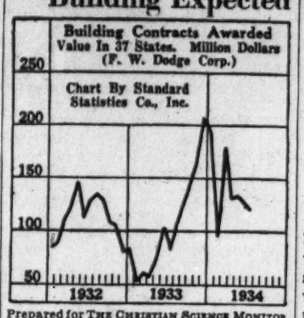
In corn there has been persistent buying of the September, which has been relatively firm, while cash prices have edged up a little relative to the future nearly every day for a week. Country selling has not been heavy, and the fact that the Government has extended loans to farmers to Feb. 1 has made it possible for farmers to hold if they wish to.

Crop news has been extremely bullish, steady deterioration being reported in sections that were thought up to recently to have a fine crop prospect.

Other grains have been under pressure at times, mainly reflecting profit-taking after substantial advances and the setbacks in the major grains. General conditions are as bullish as at any time.

Hogs have had a tremendous upheaval in price, the top the end of the week being $7.50 at Chicago, which comes close to being a normal price compared with corn. Lard prices were much higher also.

Seasonal Drop In Building Expected



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SEASONAL decline in building activity is expected during the remainder of the year, and contracts for the final half probably will not equal the total of $854,538,500 for the first six months.

The trend has been downward for the last four months.

Three-Billion Dollar Gain In Bank Deposits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A three-billion dollar increase in bank deposits in 12 months is reported by J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency.

Other sources attributed the rise to two major factors—first, that more than 500 banks re-opened during the year ended June 30, and, second, that the new deposit insurance law had stimulated confidence in persons who felt insecure after the 1933 financial crisis.

Mr. O'Connor's review, based on the last national bank call, showed the deposits had risen $1,142,173,000 since March 5 and $3,158,545,000 in 12 months.

The number of banks licensed on June 30 stood 5422 compared with 4902 a year previous.

These gains, bringing deposits of national banks up to $19,932,660,000, were accompanied, however, by a contraction of more than $400,000,000 in loans and discounts. The decrease reflected in part a steadily slackening demand by business for credit accommodation. Rediscounts declined from $102,176,000 to $2,007,000.

Loans and discounts, which were $3,116,972,000 June 30, 1933, dropped to $7,899,279,000 on March 5 and to $7,694,749,000 as of the last call.

No Major Reversal in Upward Business Trend, Says Review

Trade Moves Into Higher Ground in Week—Retail Sales Volume Up 3 to 8 P. C.—Wholesale Orders Rise—Pleasure Travel Gains Best Since 1930

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—There has been no major reversal in the forward movement of business "in spite of the incidental interruptions, which are to be expected in every period of economic convalescence," sates Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Certain facts are cited that have "supplied convincing evidence of substantial business recovery." Among these are the impressive totals recorded for retail distribution during the ordinarily dull summer months and the industrial expansion. The Dun review also points to the widest increase in pleasure travel since 1930 and the fact that many of the hotels in this country have had the largest business in four summers.

Building Outlook Good

Optimism is expressed that the release of funds for the federal home-renovation program will bring the long-awaited revival of the building trade as there has been placed at the disposal of the public more than 1000 banks in 46 states ready to coöperate in making loans for such improvements.

Reviewing retail trade, the report says that day to day comparisons with a year ago, running contrary to the expected trend, reveal an increase in retail sales thus far in August, with volume for the past week topping that of the week preceding by 3 to 8 per cent.

"For the first half of August," the review continues, "sales range from a low of 5 per cent to a high of 30 per cent larger than during the like period of 1933, the most impressive percentages of increase emanating from the South and Southwest. The outlook for retailers has turned distinctly brighter during the last two weeks, as stocks of summer merchandise have been about cleared, particularly in country districts, where farmers are in daily receipt of cash from their freshly-gathered harvests. Besides, the higher prices being received for grains, livestock, and other farm products are expected to lift fall sales fully 15 to 20 per cent above the totals recorded in 1933.

"A noteworthy change during the week was the brighter view of the future taken by workers in industrial centers, where opening of deferred payment accounts exceeded the number at this period last year by nearly 100 per cent."

The volume of wholesale orders rose by a substantial percentage above that of the preceding week, aided by the larger orders received from agricultural districts, the review continues.

Wage Payments Rise

"In spite of the curtailed production in many industries since the first of the month" it says, "the total number of workers employed is nearly 20 per cent larger than a year ago, while wage payments show an increase of approximately 45 per cent, or nearly the highest since the early part of 1932. Temporary suspension of employment has been reported at a number of centers to permit the installation of new equipment and the completion of plant enlargements and repairs.

"The textile division has thus far been unable to shake off the dullness which characterized it during the summer. Most of the cotton mills are running below the 25 per cent curtailment basis provided by the code, and new orders for cotton yarn are comparatively light.

"There has been no increase in the rayon section, while silk mills are to reduce operations to four days a week from Aug. 24 to Sept. 28, and schedules during this period will be cut to 80 per cent of the maximum hours per week permitted under the code.

"Operations in the wool industry are being lowered from week to week, and one large unit has announced the closing of all its mills from Sept. 7 to Sept. 24."

Maine Central Has Deficit for July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 25—A deficit of $29,884 in net income after fixed charges in July is reported by the Maine Central Railroad.

Increased costs of materials and supplies due to code prices; restoration of a wage cut to employees which was in effect in July last year, and a drop of $125,707 (or 13.45 per cent) in revenues as compared with July 1933 were major factors in preventing a more favorable showing. The month all over the country, was marked by a falling off in traffic on practically all rail lines and by similar increases in costs and wages.

Passenger receipts of Maine Central in July showed an increase of 1.68 per cent over receipts for July, 1933. Similar comparisons show freight off 15.90 per cent; mail off 8.45 per cent and express off 31.30 per cent.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

On the twentieth anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war with Germany, one of the chief financial dailies of London published a leading article reflecting on the lessons that a score of years had taught us in the field of international finance. Since the war, the tale is one of monetary and fiscal chaos in Europe, optimistic reconstruction with British and American funds, then crisis and the almost complete freezing of the system.

Keeping Out of Trouble

The moral that the article in question drew was that certainly we, and probably also our European clients, would have been better off had we kept out of their affairs and avoided the international financing that is now such a loss and worry to us. In other words, the lesson for our future relations with Europe is that of Polonius, "Neither a lender nor a borrower be." It is easy to be wise after the event; easier still to sneer at those who are so. Wisdom is better late than never. But are we sure that the wisdom of today is soundly based? The analogy with international politics is very close, and helps to guide our judgment on this broad question of international finance. Public opinion in Great Britain is now beseiged by demagogues who demand that in the sphere of political and defensive guarantees we should cut down our commitments and mind our own business. But what is our business? We are not beachcombers on a South Sea island that we can ignore the conflicts of others and concern ourselves only with the defense of our shores and sea routes. Any threat to world stability and peace is a threat to our own peace and security. We have an interest in the keeping of the peace, and for the sake of that interest we are prepared to make the sacrifice of guarantees—guarantees which might, in the last resort, land us in war.

World Finance

So it is in international finance. We must take the world as we find it, though we may not leave it in the same condition; and we find a complex weave of international trade and international indebtedness, through which the thread of our own interest runs criss-cross into every corne. It is the system as a whole that we are concerned with, just as it is the peace of the whole world rather than the inviolability of any part of it that is our first political and moral interest. Hence we cannot limit ourselves to saying, "We will not lend a penny more to this or that debtor country, because as previous lenders we have had a bad experience there, and there is quite a chance that we may never see our money back." Of course such arguments must rank in our judgment, but we have also to say to ourselves, "How does the chance of having this loan go bad on us compare with the chance of its setting the wheels of international finance and trade moving again, of its being a tonic to the whole economic system of the world"? To put it at the very lowest, we cannot slam the door on Europe because we should catch our own coat-tails.

Finance and Politics

The international loan to Austria was a case in point. It is possible to argue that the Austrian league loan ought never to have been made, that subsequent private lending in Austria was foolish and disastrous to the borrower, that the Bank of England credit of 1931 was throwing good money after bad. But the very crisis of 1931 disproves the argument. The world could not be indifferent to the financial chaos or collapse of Austria at any time, whether in 1923, in 1931 or in 1933, when the second international loan was floated. It is not a question of these Austrian investments alone, but of financial relations, in which Austria played a critical part. The true justification of the 1933 loan was not that it liquefied the earlier investments, which had been frozen by the crisis, but that it was a starting point for the *assainissement* of European finances generally. And at least up to the moment of the Dollfuss assassination it looked as though the loan were achieving both its major and its minor purpose. Austria has not merely escaped defaulting on her principal international obligations; she was an example and an encouragement to all the other beleaguered countries of central and southeastern Europe. The loan had, indeed, a third aim, not quite so far above suspicion. From the point of view of the guaranteeing governments, it was another opportunity of pinning Austria down to concurrence in their policy toward her, which was, of course, the maintenance of her strict independence.

That was not in itself an ignoble policy, and it secured the ready acquiescence of the Dollfuss régime. Dr. Dollfuss died for the principle whose latest official expression is in the protocol governing the Austrian international loan of last year. But the incident involves the whole issue of the relation of economists to politics. There are purists who demand for economic affairs strict non-interference by political forces. Such a separation is impossible both in theory and in practice. It is not that the two fields overlap; they are the same field, viewed by different people, from different angles, and with different ends in mind. Every political fact is an economic circumstance; economic affairs are the material of politics. We cannot pursue, in Europe or elsewhere, an economic line regardless of what our political intentions may be. We cannot, in particular, keep out of Europe financially without considering the reactions on the political situation. To put it more narrowly still, we should be, indeed we are, prepared to risk money and trade, if the opportunity arose, to help Germany in her economic troubles, because those economic troubles are at the root of her political fever, because her political fever is at the root of European disturbance generally, and because—to complete the circle—unless European political disturbance is calmed there is no hope of economic revival.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
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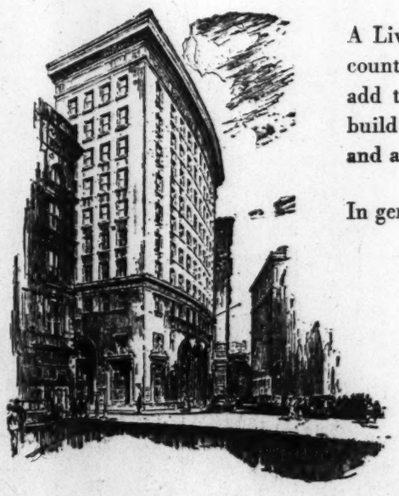

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Conductor's Beat and Tempo

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

WANTING to know, describes the attitude of the public toward music, according to Mr. Chalmers Clifton, teacher of conducting at Columbia University. As he, looking ahead, views matters, people in the United States are sure to develop an interest in a branch which they have had scant chance heretofore to learn about; and that is opera. "They have made acquaintance with orchestral music," said he, explaining the situation to an interviewer-guest at his club. "They have a good idea now of what the symphony has to say for them; and next, they will ask to be told what music-drama means.

"Make no mistake, they will find out. So a conductor's present duty is to prepare to satisfy their curiosity; as his opportunity, by and by, will be to give concrete reply to their inquiries by means of singers and an orchestra in the theater."

His observations on this point explain, no doubt, his zeal for instructing young men in the technique and advising them in the art of conducting. Plainly, Mr. Clifton sees a future awaiting the musician who is trained to read opera scores and who is versed in the interpretation of them. Lest it should seem surprising, then, that he has taken so practical a line of activity as conducting into a university classroom—something really not much different from a craft and a trade—"We must include applied music in some form," he remarked, "in academic study, else we shall never get into contact with the living art of it at all. When music remains mere theory, it comes to no realization that counts with anybody. Some time or other, what is thought and meditated, has to be turned into sound; which means, that it must be performed."

Proceeding to a specified theme—for a true artist never contents himself with consideration of generalities—Mr. Clifton spoke of the conductor in action and told of the management of the baton. "The motions of the leader of an orchestra," he observed, "should in some exact way correspond with the rhythm of the music. They should mark, at the right intervals, the important accents, and all the better if they indicate also with some clearness the unstressed points of each phrase. To go a little into the mechanism of the thing, the conductor's beat should so plainly tell where the principal ictus falls, that there can be no mistake in the minds of the players. Therefore I maintain that the beat should not only go down, let us say, a certain distance, but should also finish with a movement that brings every executant into precise accord. That, for the first beat of the measure; and if the other two or three swings of the hand have a similar finishing movement, so much more the advantage. It is a sort of rebound; not easy to describe, and so difficult to acquire that it is perfectly possessed only by a few masters of conducting."

Mr. Clifton mentioned, for another particular, the element in performance which we know as tempo; meaning, in general, the rate at which the music goes. Reviewers sometimes call it the pace. "Every work, large or small," he declared, "has an underlying unit of tempo. In the case of a symphony or an opera, the conductor should study out the tempo and make up his mind about it with all possible clearness. Having found what it should be, he ought to direct in accordance with it conscientiously and determinedly. If he builds his presentation upon it, he is likely to come through with success.

"Among conductors of our time, a man who has shown conspicuous knack in this regard is Dr. Karl Muck. He discloses the gift, power, or whatever the proper word is, remarkably in Wagner; and especially, if my observation may be trusted, in 'Tristan and Isolde.' The tempo of 'Tristan' performances of his that I have attended in Germany seemed to me to be based on this idea of an underlying unit; at any rate, it gave the impression to me, and I am quite sure to the majority of hearers, of being just right.

"It made the opera seem whole and compact. A tempo, you know, may be too fast and yet have the effect of dragging. With Muck, the tempo was appropriate; and throughout it was in correct proportion."

"You said you heard Dr. Muck's 'Tristan' in Germany," the interviewer repeated after him. "Whereabouts in Germany?"

"Ah, yes; in Munich."

"Not, perchance, in the original place of production, the little theater there?"

"No; in the big one; and was not Muck controlled and masterful! Like nobody else in our time."

About Jim Hawkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

METRO'S talking picture version of "Treasure Island" rests its case upon Stevenson. The arbitrary humorous note which he gave to the pirates' talk has been happily retained by the films' director, Mr. Victor Fleming. While the pictorial realization seldom transcends a literal transcription, he has preserved an essential element of the story—that this is not a tale of pirates so much as it is an adult's recital of a boy's idea of pirates. Jim Hawkins walks calmly through hair-raising adventures, exemplifying the way a boy might fancy he would behave under the most trying circumstances. Jim is a youngster's ideal of bravery, gallantry and loyalty, according to Stevenson's notion. Close, that notion must be to juvenile imagination generally, to have been accepted by many thousands of readers through the years. The essence of the story is thus of realism twice removed, is it not? It is this essence that the film captures, so far as the words spoken are concerned.

It would have needed another Stevenson, thinking in terms of the camera, to find a visual correspondence to the means of verbal expression. Scenes aboard a square rigger at sea are always an engrossing pictorial subject, and there is good melodrama in the stockade scene. Satisfying to the fancy is Benn Gunn's cave, with its heap of shining doubloons. There is mystery in the night foray of Jim in which he cuts the ship's hawser and sets her adrift. But the pictorial incidents too seldom are brightened by the imagination and humor that runs through the words spoken.

All this is not to imply that Mr. Fleming failed, but rather that he faced a task of greater difficulty than did Mr. John Lee Mahin, whose work was to impart the Stevenson flavor to the additional dialogue that was needed to adapt the original text to picture use. This is not to minimize Mr. Mahin's considerable accomplishment, either; but his work could stand on its own merit while Mr. Fleming's had to depend in varying degree upon the responses he got from his technicians and his players. The technicians, as usual, came through brilliantly.

Two of the principal players, Mr. Lewis Stone and Mr. Wallace Beery, definitely met Mr. Fleming half way with their contribution of character and atmosphere understanding. Mr. Beery connotes precisely the quality of being the boy's idea of a pirate. There is surface unction and well-oiled, deep-grained rascality in Mr. Beery's Long John Silver. Mr. Stone as Captain Smollett is a Gibraltar of a Briton when he runs up the union jack over the blockhouse and cries, "This spot is England!" As Jim, Jackie Cooper seems to bring too little to the rôle, until the final scene of parting with his matey, Long John. Some of the other parts are overwrought in characterization and makeup, and with them Stevenson is dismissed in favor of an actor's holiday.

Shakespeare Louder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

TRAGEDY being something new at the Open Air Theater in Regents Park, Mr. Sidney Carroll's announcement of "Romeo and Juliet" aroused interest and expectation. Although the street-brawling and the duel scenes, with so large a stage at disposal, were more than usually real and impressive, the beauty of the many intimate chamber episodes was lost in so large a setting. The balcony scene, in particular, was disappointing, despite some good verse-speaking, by that established favorite, Miss Margaretta Scott. The poetry, declaimed from so high an elevation, seemed to be hardly within the range of the amplifiers; and, in any event, word music so lyrical as this is perhaps too delicately subtle for happy reproduction, by mechanical means.

Mr. Griffith Jones bore himself well as Romeo; and, like many another Romeo before him, was quite successful in the duel and banishment scenes, which call for simple emotions, and for vigorous action. He scarcely made music, however, of the lines; and emphasis and inflections were often at fault. No Romeo fully understands the part, who is willing to "cross" upon the line, "Lady, by yonder blessed moon!" The youth's thought, at that moment, should be not at all with his position but altogether with his Juliet.

Miss Laura Smithson made a satisfactory nurse; and Mr. Leslie French, though physically small for Mercutio, spoke and acted with his usual efficiency and truth. Of the Montague group, nevertheless, I liked Hubert Gregg's Benvolio best.

Much of Mr. Robert Atkin's production was extraordinarily clever; and much of the street-movement and grouping, with an interpolated dance, was a sheer delight to the eye. But I could not help wishing that the two stage-hands, who operated the indoor and outdoor effects of the well-designed permanent set, could have been either less visible, or more congruously garbed. These Shakespeare productions, besides giving pleasure to thousands, are of great technical interest to many.

Open-Air Theater, Regent Park—"Romeo and Juliet," by William Shakespeare, produced by Robert Atkins Aug. 7, 1934.

No Dregs in Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Free of deficit, the Hollywood Bowl concerts will officially close on Sept. 1, and this is the first season of which this could be said. Such is the record of the orchestra, managed this summer by the members themselves, according to an announcement made on the night of Aug. 14, when Dr. Alfred Hertz returned to direct a program, the occasion being his one hundredth appearance at the Bowl. Dr. Hertz presented the Wagner "Tannhäuser" overture, the Brahms symphony No. 1 and the Respighi symphonic poem, "Pines of Rome."

Mr. Richard Lert of Vienna appeared as conductor at the end of the week, assisted by Mr. Simon Carfagno, violinist, and Miss Blythe Taylor Burns, soprano. Mr. Lert presented Bach's toccata and fugue, No. 1, in an arrangement by Weiner, the Strauss "Kaiser" waltzes and the Graner variations on a popular Russian song. With Mr. Carfagno as soloist, he revived the violin concerto of Ernst. Miss Burns's contribution to the program consisted of the Mozart "Alleluia" and the Gounod aria, "Plus gran dans son obscurité" from "Queen of Sheba."

Mr. José Iturbi directed the concert of Aug. 16 and was in charge half of the evening of Aug. 17. Works for the interpretation of which he won applause were the Tchaikovsky "Pathetic" symphony, the Beethoven symphony No. 7, the De Falla "Three Cornered Hat" dances and the Mozart "Marriage of Figaro" overture. Mr. Frederick Jagel, tenor, was an assisting artist, singing arias from "Manon" and "Lohengrin." At the second half of the concert of Aug. 17, the Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet presented "La Fête à Robinson," music of Grovlez.

B. K. W.

Reproduced from Iskousstvo

Detail of Persian Tapestry, With Portrait of Lenin and Work Scene.

Portrayal, Popular Style

By Dorothy Adlow

This is the fifth of a series of articles written by Miss Adlow while on a visit to Russia, studying for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *the latest developments in art.*

V

Moscow

SOVIET art could be fairly studied through a survey of the portraits that have been made, first and last, of Lenin. For the Russians of today are given to picturing their leaders, whose likenesses may be seen mounted everywhere, indoors and out, in all mediums and all sizes. The imagery is no mere mark of reverence, no passive tribute; it does service as a symbol of movement, a spur to action, an incentive to increased efficiency. The artist, imbued with Socialistic ideas, finds the most desirable traits of character in the leaders, and he exercises all his technical prowess to convey their determination, confidence and indefatigability.

Where portraiture in other countries may seem to condense an entire biography into the limits of the frame, distinguishing the permanent from the passing traits, dwelling upon the general expression in preference to the particular, the Russians paint their models in relation to a moment, which may be vital, yet it is a moment which comes and passes. As a rule it is a moment of crisis, grave, threatening, prophetic, and they drive home its significance by magnifying its dramatics. The heroic leaders are prominently placed. They are visualized as simple workmen. They wear no distinguishing medals or insignia; their tailoring is inferior; their facial features, mobile but plain. Invariably they are on the job, addressing the multitude, conferring with committees, cogitating, writing, reading.

From the innumerable portraits of Lenin extant, it seems that the Russian artists try to perpetuate his memory and influence by representing him in lively, energetic postures. They do not build static monuments, but they retain his living presence. The commemorative and sepulchral imagery is scant in comparison with the forceful, didactic portrayal. It is a portrayal which states facts, records events, teaches a moral. Since few of the artists who have worked upon the subject ever saw him for long, if at all, most of them have had to be guided by the use of photographs. The influence of the photographic print on the Lenin portraits is unmistakable. The total effect of one posture, snatched from a continued movement, is like the "still," in which movement is arrested abruptly. Photography has influenced the visualization further. There are many posters which gather great effect by using the method of cinematic flashes, a large silhouette of Lenin being traced against a mosaic of pictures of factories, locomotives, dams. The cumulative effect and the juxtaposition is intended to produce a forceful impact. Another technical device often used is the idea of the fadeout.

Portrayals of Lenin may be seen in carved and graven figures, in color, black-and-white, in poster, textile pattern. There are drypoints, engravings, lithographs, linoleum-cuts, drawings, sketches, aquarelles. There are life-size oils. There are busts, heads, full-length figures. He is shown standing, walking, leaning over a lectern, sitting, reclining. He may be listening intently, smiling, or his lips may be parted in speech. He is seen attending a clandestine conference, standing on the tribune, conferring with peasant delegates, traveling "hard" by railroad, working at Smolni.

From the inexhaustible examples, one concludes two are the more popular: one is that of fervent gesticulation from a platform of address, where his arm is raised, pointing up, or down, or straight ahead at the listeners; the other is the separate portrait, where he is characterized as a friendly, smiling person, quite free of affectation. Many of the heads are so naturalistically made that the observer feels the portrayed communicating directly with him. There he stands, wearing a cap with a vizor, his thumb caught under his coat lapel.

The utter plainness of presentation results from a number of considerations. The Russian artists, working in accordance with the doctrines of Socialist Realism, wishes to convey the feeling of class solidarity. He is opposed to individualist emphasis and to any romantic indulgence of fancy. In these vital days, the artist must convey only what is pertinent. At the same time, he must reveal the powerful personality of the leaders and their simple comradeship. There must be an unmistakable clarity in the method. He is painting not for a handful of connoisseurs, but for the multitude.

Most of the portraits of Lenin, spread so liberally before public view, are made in styles which recommmend themselves to popular admiration. Sculptures are molded in accordance with naturalistic method. There is no attempt at sophisticated subdual, or simplification; beard and bald head, nose, lips, ears are shaped closely to the model. No characteristic detail is ignored, even to the prominent flesh fold immediately under the eyelid. The painted pictures are literal, subject occasionally to formalization. The latter is the broader summary handling typical of posters.

To make a statue or paint a picture which might be admired for its plastic quality or color scheme would be deviation from a higher purpose. These are not pictures for æsthetic analysis; They are 'subject' pictures; and what they say is, at this moment, of greater importance than the manner in which they say it.

Public Catches Up With Ballet

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

AUDIENCES of the Russian Ballet have become an essential part of the Ballet itself. They not only dress the part but know their rôle and cues perfectly. Indeed, their ensemble and discipline during the present season at the old Royal Opera House at Covent Garden have often set an example to the rather slack corps-de-ballet on the stage.

The production of "Union Pacific" by the company of Colonel de Basil, described as an American ballet, with a libretto by Archibald MacLeish and scenery by Albert Johnson, confirmed rather than removed a feeling that "Les Ballets Russes" is finding a formula. It is a delightful formula but formulas soon cease to be delightful. One was sharply reminded of this by the music of the ballet preceding "Union Pacific."

In "La Concurrence" Georges Auric repeats himself with a persistence that recalled the familiar history of the boarding-house leg of mutton. Hot on Sunday, cold on Monday, and hashed on Tuesday, however the cook displays her skill in "doing-up," the boarder is never deceived. By long experience the music critic, like the boarder, learns to listen acutely for the taste of mutton, and in spite of its harmonic and orchestral garnish, the music of "La Concurrence" is now very cold mutton indeed. When inspiration gives out, composers, like cooks, often have recourse to "doing up" their old material. In other words, they fall back on a formula.

Nicolas Nabokoff's music in "Union Pacific" also follows a formula. He takes folk songs of the 1860 period, paints, powders and perfumes them and arrays them in the very latest Paris fashion of—15 or 20 years ago. These homely tunes appear rather embarrassed, clad in such giddy garments, but even the most unmusical members of the audience recognize them gratefully and feel proud that at last they understand something in a modern score. Although this formula, now too familiar, is growing tiresome for the sophisticated listener, Nicolas Nabokoff's music is effective, amusing, and well-suited to its purpose.

Massine's choreography is as ingenious as ever. But perhaps we are getting a little too used to his very individual style, with the result that here again repetition is beginning to betray itself. But how admirable he is in this lighter genre! Nothing could be better in its way than the Barman's dance in Scene III. The audience held up the ballet with its applause for the choreographer, who himself danced the number. One hopes that he will resist the central European influences seen in "Presages" and "Choreartium." The æsthetic seriousness of "Les Sylphides" is one thing, the "seriousness" of bad philosophy another, and one that is quite out of place in music, painting and, above all, the dance. Better a subject like "The Apotheosis of a Plumber"—although that is perhaps a bit static—than the arrogant abstractions of "expressionism."

Albert Johnson's scenery follows the example of the musical score and exploits, not so skillfully, a once fashionable Paris formula. The composer has the better sense of color.

The colossal achievement of Diaghileff has always been belittled by the criticism that he was forever running after something new. The criticism is really a compliment. No one knew better than Diaghileff the truth contained in the words of a compatriot and contemporary, words which ought to be nailed to the walls of every studio and music room and wherever art is practiced. "Just as soon as art begins to take delight in that beauty which is already found, instead of the search for new beauty, an arrestment occurs and art becomes a superfluous estheticism, encompassing man's vision like a wall." To the end, Diaghileff never tired of the search for new beauty. The "Ballet Russes" are the legitimate heirs to a great tradition, and every lover of ballet is grateful for their achievements. But if they are not to fritter away their heritage they must drop old formulas, find new choreographers and use really first-rate composers and painters. The future would be more hopeful if they could repeat the early "scandals" caused by "Pétrouchka," "Sacre du Printemps," "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" and "Jeux." As Jean Cocteau says, it is the public's way to hobble from one work to another, always one behind, adopting what precedes, in order to use it to blame what is going to follow. "Les Ballets Russes" have been caught up by their public, which now has nothing to blame.

Playing the Piano

The Days of the Harpsichord. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

WHEN a well established firm of book publishers goes in for music, that's news. Harcourt, Brace have done it, and now present the first of 10 volumes of original compositions and arrangements for the piano, under the collective title of The Pianist's Music Shelf. The series naturally begins with The Days of the Harpsichord, containing 80 pieces by English, French, German and Italian composers of the period from 1540 to 1725. The compositions are selected and edited by Albert E. Weir.

Being book publishers, one is not surprised that Messrs. Harcourt, Brace have prefaced each composition with a paragraph of biographical, historical or critical comment and, when available, a portrait of the composer. This not only gives the volume a distinctive appearance, but should prove of interest to the average pianist, who, it may be assumed, is not averse to knowing something about the composers whose work he is playing.

* * *

Some of these pieces are very well known, and others will be new discoveries for many pianists. Among the more familiar numbers are "The Cuckoo," by Claude Daquin; "La Bandoline," by François Couperin, and the bourrée from the third cello suite, the bourrée from the second violin sonata, and the aria commonly known as the "Air for G String," by Johann Sebastian Bach. All three of these last compositions, however, were written for stringed instruments, and it is somewhat inappropriate to include them in a volume devoted to the pianist. Among the less well-known numbers—and a real service is rendered to pianists by making them thus available—are a gigue by Carl Heinrich Graun and a theme and variations from the suite, "Auf Die Mayerin," by Johann Jacob Froberger, a pupil of Frescobaldi who once filled the humble post of organ-blower at Westminster Abbey, where Orlando Gibbons was presiding at the organ desk.

* * *

Many a modern pianist has been turned aside from the music of this early period because the European editions generally in use are printed with elaborate ornamentations and markings which are confusing to many musicians of today. These objections are eliminated from this volume, and the music is clearly printed in the manner to which students of piano are accustomed.

The editors have chosen compositions of a melodic character, thereby attaining two objectives. In the first place, they have given the musician of modest attainments something which it is a real pleasure to play, and freed the book from the dull, scholastic atmosphere which sometimes mars such collections. In the second place, they have laid before the artist and music-lover a convincing anthology to demonstrate what music, in its purest and simplest form, can be. The volume should develop a taste for good music in the amateur and the young student, and guide him away from cheap, easy pieces. It is a stepping stone to more difficult compositions of a later period. In itself, it constitutes a small library of the best of the early composers.

The ear of many a pianist longs for the sheer beauty contained in this volume. The collection will no doubt aid many a person to overcome a prejudice against the ancient composers, and reveal new delights in old masters.

SONYA MICHELL.

Moderns at Pinakotek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Munich

PORTRAITS on view at the annual Munich Art Exhibition at the New Pinakotek include a representation of two old peasants by Ernst Liebermann, and a study by Willi Schmid of his mother, tenderly characterized. A work, the treatment of which is reminiscent of Van Gough, is by Julius Hüther. A characteristic study of Benito Mussolini by Willi Geiger, lately returned from Italy, is shown.

Among the landscapes, an impressive painting is Heinrich von Zügeel's pastoral scene, "Heimat," with magical light effect. In Edmund Steppes' "Walchemsee," realism is mingled with romanticism in a pleasing manner. Rudolf Sieck's "Chiemsee" has charm for a peculiarly transparent treatment of light.

Sculpture, which holds a prominent place in present-day German art, is well represented; and likenesses of Chancellor Adolf Hitler are numerous. The exhibition is completed by a collection of woodcarvings and animal plastics; the latter including an excellent work by Eugenie Berner-Lange, "Buffalo Cow and Calf"; and a piece entitled, "Elephant," by Emil Manz, the most remarkable of all, perhaps, for vigor and strength.

Next year, the exhibition is to be held in the new Building for German Art, which has been dedicated by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to the artists and craftsmen of Germany. Three of the largest and oldest art associations of the nation are united in the present show—the Kunstlergenossenschaft, the Secession and the Neue Secession.

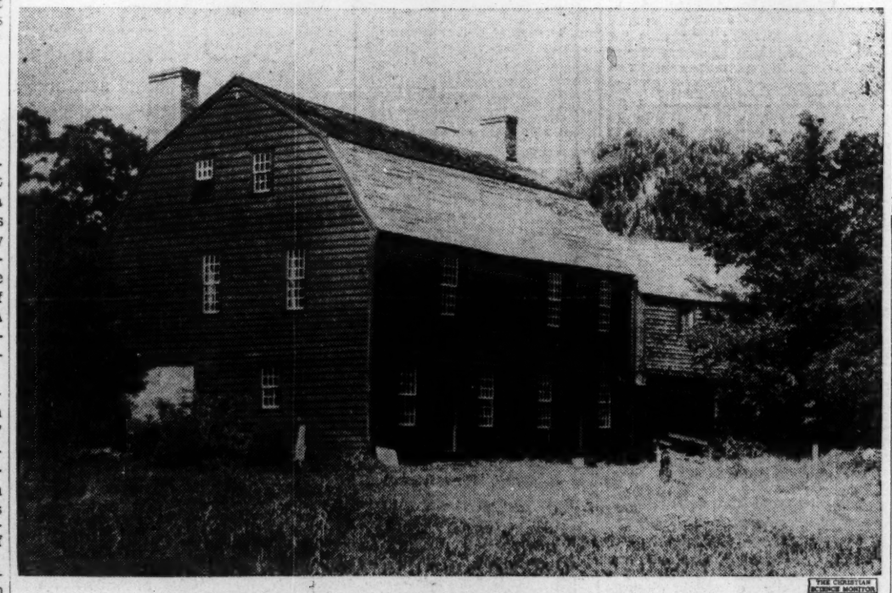
The Colquhouns Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

PAINTING of an excellent sort, the work of Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun, is shown at the Athenæum Gallery, a fine achievement being Mrs. Colquhoun's full length portrait entitled, "Captain W. A. Roberts." The Colquhouns are young, and they have early acquired a solid technique. They disclose a similarity in the handling of paint, but each has an individuality when it comes to choice of subject. To note especial characteristics, he represents branches of flowers with refinement and with delicate blending of color; she gives us a variety of portraits, virile and full of life.

Appreciation of the bush as material for study characterizes the paintings of E. Jasper Shearsby, of which Mrs. Shearsby is making a memorial exhibit. Shearsby was an expert water colorist, and he treated a variety of subjects, including groups of eucalyptus trees, scenes in which horses and cattle figure and views of sea and land. Among his works is a large oil, "Swift Breakers," and a water color, "Before the Storm," with a dark, ominous sky lowering over a wave about to fall on the shore; and another water color, "A Glimpse of Melbourne," in which opalescent color over spires and domes of the city lends an effect of space and distance.



Restored Gilbert Stuart Birthplace in Rhode Island. Built in 1750.

House of a Painter

North Kingston, R. I.

People visiting the second annual picture exhibition of the South County Art Association, held at the Neighborhood Guild at Peace Dale, seem inclined, either going or coming, to stop here for a call at the Gilbert Stuart birthplace, which is more or less under the association's caré. While the print and water-color show in that town is the main attraction, the quaint dwelling in this town in which the painter of the "Athenæum" portrait of Washington passed his childhood days proves an irresistible object of incidental pilgrimage.

The house, situated in picturesque, back-country seclusion, a forest round about and a wide-running brook close by, is safe to posterity now, though it was falling into decay a few years ago, when the South County Art Association acquired it, largely through the help of Miss Caroline Hazard, former president of Wellesley College. As the actual property of the Gilbert Stuart Memorial Association, it is fast being restored and converted into a permanent landmark and monument. The work has been under the supervision of the architect, Mr. Norman M. Isham. Outside, the building has been put in complete order. Inside, the renovations include rebuilding of the stairway and replacement of floors. Furniture, china and pewter of the Colonial period have been provided. Adjoining the house is a mill, provided with a new waterwheel, which, on certain visiting days, they gear in and make to turn, as nearly 200 years ago.

N. B. F.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Orchestra concert...	politans: ensemble	Chicago, game....	Organ Tones.....
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch...	Chick Webb and	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong",
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	his orchestra....	Yankee Singers...	Mischa Raginsky's
6:00	NBC dance music.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	string ensemble..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	records; skits....	Scores; news talk.	Ted Husing, sports
6:30	Reports; features....	News; music.....	Merry-Go-Round,	Musical programs
6:45	Ed. MacHugh, songs .	NBC dance music.	popular program.	CBS dance music..
7:00	News; dance music...	Three Scamps.....	Dramatic sketch..	Baseball; news....
7:15	Flying talk.....	"Homespun"; talk.	Isham Jones and	Organ recital.....
7:30	NBC dance music....	After Dinner Re-	his orchestra....	Comedy Capers....
7:45	Monitor Interview....	vue: soloists; sk..	CBS soloist; orch.	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Rochester Civic Or-	Don Bestor and	Round Table talk	Concert ensemble..
8:15	chestra concert.....	his orchestra.....	on Public Housing	Melody Cruisers...
8:30	"Northern Lights,"	"Hands Across the	CBS popular orch.	"Pinto Pete".....
8:45	Alaskan sketch.....	Border": musical.	Male chorus.....	Getting the News.
9:00	ERA Symphony Or-	"One Man's Fam-	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:15	chestra concert.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Orchestra, Victor	Organ recital.....
9:30	Jamboree: popular	Chicago Symphony	Kolar, conductor,	Local dance music.
9:45	variety program.....	Orchestra concert	from Chicago....	Scores; news.....
10:00	Talk, Gov. Wilson, Vt.	"Cuckoo" skit.....	Saturday Revue:	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Reports; features....	Henry King and	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra....
10:30	National Barn Dance	his orchestra.....	Concert ensemble..	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers...	Rhymster; scores..	congregation ....
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music.	Lombardo Orch...	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign off.....
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra..	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Grofe Orchestra	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade....	Morning worship,	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; NBC String	St. Paul's Cathe-	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	Quartet recital.....	dral in Boston;	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits.....	sermon by the	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	"Phantom Strings,"	Rev. Edward T.	tist, in Boston...	soloist; organ....
12:00	Aldo Ricci's Orch.....	Sullivan	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features.....	Musical Turns.....	choir and organ..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Romany Trail.....	Symphonic Album.
12:45	symphony orchestra.	cago Round Table	CBS speaker.....	String ensemble...
1:00	under Erno Rapee;	Morey Pearl and	Religious period,	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	chorus and soloists.	his orchestra.....	with speakers,	organ; soloist....
1:30	High Lights of the	Marty Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible; quartet.....	NBC harpist.....	ensemble	musical program..
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	ERA Civic Or., un-
2:15	Hawaiian music.....	the Commodores..	¼ Hour in ¾ Time	der H. E. Dickson
2:30	Iowa Singing Festival:	NBC Concert Ar-	Beale Street Boys.	Armando Corea &
2:45	8000-voice chorus....	ists: recital.....	Tito Guizar, tenor.	his orchestra....
3:00	Talk on writing.....	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	Religious program
3:15	Organ recital.....	Time: sketch....	Orchestra, Victor	from Los Angeles
3:30	Temple of Song:	"Dancing Shadows":	Kolar, conductor,	ERA Symphony
3:45	"The Holy City";	soloist; orch.....	from Chicago....	Orchestra, from
4:00	choir; soloists; or-	John B. Kennedy.	Buffalo Variety	Museum of Fine
4:15	gan; pianist.....	NBC vocalist.....	Workshop program	Arts, Boston.....
4:30	Via tango orchestra....	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	Ware anniversary....	Orchestra, Sir	soloists; orch.....	recital program ..
5:00	National Vespers:	Hamilton Harty,	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys.....
5:15	speaker; music.....	guest conductor	soloist; organ....	"Poet's Gold".....
5:30	Explorers' Club.....	Sentinels Serenade:	Salon Gems.....	Sanderson and
5:45	NBC concert pianist....	soloists; orchestra	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
6:15	Hills: hill drama....	from New York..	Report; Summer	Jimmie Russo and
6:30	Reports; features....	Salute program....	Musicale, Chicago	his orchestra....
6:45	Paradise Islanders....	NBC dance music.	Soloists; pianos....	Report; news.....
7:00	Silken Strings Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	Go-Round; variety	dramatic sketch..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Musical Art Quartet	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights;	ple Baptist
7:45	with soloists.....	ports; sketch.....	male quartet.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	CBS Variety Hour:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	comedy; soloists;	choir; organ.....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	female sextette;	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	lington, announcer..	vocal sextet.....	three orchestras..	dation recital....
9:00	Toulon band concert,	Rakov's Music and	Buddy Rogers's	Boston Opera Club
9:15	from Paris.....	popular soloists..	Orch.; soloists...	Orchestra under
9:30	Dramatic sketch.....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Raffaelo Martino.
9:45	Sport report.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Report; news.....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	Leon Belasco and	Kay Kayser's	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese.....	his orchestra.....	novelty band.....	his orchestra....
10:30	L'Heure Exquise;	Canadian Capers:	Organ recital.....	Ferde Grofe pre-
10:45	voice; orchestra.....	trio; orchestra....	Music; report.....	sents 'Americana'

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild: Boucicault's "Arrah-na-pogue," drama.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:45 WAAB, "The Kellogg Pact—Six Years After," Mrs. Estelle Sternberger.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, from Century of Progress fair.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:15 WNAC, "From Old Vienna": concert orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Raffles, Amateur Cracksman"; "Adventure of the Black Opal."
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "The Modern Widow," three-act domestic comedy, from network.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Continental Orchestra; Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Georgie Price.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Concert Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; vocal soloist.
10:30 WAAB, "Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses": Leisure League of America concert by Howard Barlow and his orchestra; soloists.
10:45 WBZ, Democrat-Republican series: political discussion.

Motion Pictures

Muffing the Chores

"Hide-Out," which opened at Loew's State yesterday was surcharged with popular appeal and bids fair to be a runner-up to "It Happened One Night." And all this without contributing anything essentially novel or profound.

Lucky Wilson, Broadway playboy and racketeer's lieutenant, is forced by circumstances (played by the police) to hide out in a Connecticut farmhouse. Once here he is brought under the spell of farmyard sounds, the homely affections of the Miller family and Pauline Miller. Beset by all the wholesome influences of traditional New England farm life, Lucky's regeneration is swift. The ending is a formula bit, with kindly but determined police officers taking Lucky to the penitentiary to expiate his early mistakes, and with Pauline dedicated to do the chores until he returns.

The part of Lucky was played by Robert Montgomery, whose poised drolleries, and amiableness, were largely responsible for the picture's success. Pauline Miller, daughter in the Miller household where Lucky takes refuge, was played by Maureen O'Sullivan, devestating in crinoline, though a trifle East of Connecticut in her accent.

Once by the garish Broadway prologue, the picture became a summer idyl. A picnic by the creek, night cacophonies of frogs behind the house, lowing of cows, wide sweeps of haycock-studded fields provide an appealing pastoral atmosphere. The circumstance of the city-bred visitor taking over the chores and muffing most of them is hackneyed, but is handled so naturally and deftly in this picture that it provides the main thread of amusement

Audiences enjoy that entertainment which is strongly flavored with personal recognition, and homely family meals, neighborliness and uneventful living are more recognizable to most persons than machine-gun toting gangsters. The picture is happily devoid of most of the vulgarisms that bred the recent censorship furor. R. M. B.

Merry Andrew

Will Rogers brought his habitual "Rogerism" to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday and "packed them in."

Triumphing over all deficiencies, the picture emerged as excellent and unobjectionable entertainment for the rank and file of film fans. The more exacting critic, however, might well deplore the degeneration of the picture into extravaganza scenes of Will Rogers, dressed as Tarzan, whooping it up at a Mardi Gras ball in New Orleans, or doing an adagio dance.

In the beginning, Will Rogers as Andrew Yates, a small town druggist, handy man to all his customers, and cracker-barrel philosopher, had a part made to order. Andrew's socially ambitious wife intrigues him into retiring, into knickers, to the golf links and finally to New Orleans.

Andrew, an epitome of Yankee canniness and homespun, feet-on-the-ground humor, finally turns back all the artifices of his more subtle and cultured opponents. He cures his wife of social aspirations, engineers the marriage of his daughter to a regular two-fisted young "medic" and regains his business after the chain system that bought him out had failed.

The appearance of Fred Waring with his Pennsylvanians and broadcasting talent in the stage show, provided a nice balance for the program. The Pennsylvanians remain unexcelled as dispensers of svelte music and hushed orchestrations. The audience rewarded them with insistent curtain calls. R. M. B.

Music

Teacher's Patience

Mr. Isidor Philipp, the pianist, making his first visit to the United States, finds himself much at home; for he is doing here what he has been doing every summer for a number of years in France. He is giving American music students instruction in playing the piano. He might just as well be at the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau, but he is here; and to make his stay in the country as interesting as possible for the public, he is taking part in some radio concerts; the first being performed on Aug. 28, with orchestra, and the others being on Sept. 7, 14, 21 and 28 with chamber music organizations. Talking on the day of his arrival in Boston with a member of The Christian Science Monitor staff, he made some casual observations which there may be no harm in recording. "It requires patience," said he, "to be a teacher, and willingness to be forgotten for your trouble. But a desire to teach got hold of me when I was a young man and has never left me. I like to see students learn and improve, though it is slow work and difficult; and of course, after it is all over, the artists number but few. Still, we keep on. I had the help of Mathias when I was beginning and I had the friendship of Saint-Saëns later in life. What I got from them I must give to the coming generation."

"Do you think Busoni was a great pianist?" the visitor asked bluntly and at random.

"Busoni!" he exclaimed. "He was the greatest pianist of them all."

"You mean of all that have played in late years?"

"I mean of all that have ever played; a greater pianist than Liszt or Rubinstein; greater than"—and he came out of the realm of history into the present day with a name or two.

Mr. Philipp might be taken as an assertive sort of person, considering he can express himself so vigorously. But that is hardly the case, Graduates of his studio who have won renown are imbued with no characteristics that might be called Philippian. They are without hall-mark. They are all themselves. They are as individual as if they had studied the whole thing out alone. Perhaps there is where the patience comes in for the teacher, and it may also account for the tendency on the part of the taught to forget.

W. P. T.

General Classified

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Local Classified

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—Victor Hugo's "Mary Tudor," with Mary Phillips. Town Hall. 8:30.

DENNIS—"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winters. With Margalo Gilmore and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—Maude Adams in "Twelfth Night." Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

Movies

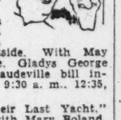
METROPOLITAN — Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:20. On the stage, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, 1, 4, 6:55, 9:30.

EXETER — "Here Comes the Groom," with Jack Haley, 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "The Life of Vergie Winters," with John Boles and Ann Harding.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"You Belong to Me," with Lee Tracy, Helen Morgan, Helen Mack and David Jack Holt. Fenway at 2:21, 4:56, 7:31, 10:05. Paramount at 10:32 a. m., 1:22, 4:12, 7:03, 9:52. Also "Wild Gold," with John Boles.

FINE ARTS—"Cavalcade," "Aniakchak," "Pardon My Pups," with Shirley Temple; "Washington, D. C." travelogue. 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

STATE—Laurel and Hardy in "Them Thar Hills." Feature picture is "Hide-out," with Robert Montgomery, Maureen O'Sullivan and Edward Arnold. 12:50, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55.



ORPHEUM—"Straight Is the Way," a tale of a youth in prison and a girl and a mother outside. With May Robson, Franchot Tone, Gladys George and Karen Morley. Vaudeville bill includes a good magician. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

KEITH'S—"Down to Their Last Yacht," musical comedy film, with Mary Boland, Polly Moran, Ned Sparks and Sidney Fox. Also Shirley Temple in short film, "Kid in Africa." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON — Ann Sothern in "Blind Date." From a story by Vida Hurst. 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50. Also "Name the Woman," with Richard Cromwell, Arline Judge and Rita La Roy. A newspaper story.

UPTOWN — Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Let's Try Again." 2:24, 4:57, 7:30, 10:03. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cockeyed Cavaliers."

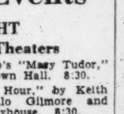
SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Owl and the Pussycat," cartoon: March of the Years; Chic Sale in "Little Feller"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA — Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. 8.

SUNDAY

Cruises



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United States and Canada

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N Kastanienallee 86 Ecke Fehrbelliner-str. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. sowie Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster Mässige Preise Zurückgen Zim. billiger 50 Jahr Besteh
Viele Anerkenn. Furniture Dealers

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

HAARLEM
MARY BAKER EDDY
A Life-Size Portrait
door Dr. LYMAN P. POWELL
NEDERLANDSCHE VERTALING
(Dutch Translation)
Bij Inteekening F. 5.50.
BOEKHANDEL H. de VRIES
Jacobijnestraat 3, HAARLEM.
Tel. 10785 — Giro 5404

THE HAGUE
ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE
A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatsen: v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

NORWAY

OSLO
Perfumery-Orchidee
Bygdö Alle 66
(Dagmar Olsen)
Telephone 47421
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precioza department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5
TOKIO
ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
Speciality House
Konditorei - Tea-room
WEBER-URECH
GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 41.202

BERNE
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15. 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

REFORMHAUS
RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store
Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

MISS BIGLER
Teaches English
CONVERSATION — GRAMMAR
PHONETICS
Obere Dufourstrasse 23 Tel. 35.252

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Large Assortment in
Wool and Silk Materials
(Pure and Artificial Silk)
Cotton Materials, Tobralco
AU BON MARCHE S. A.
SPITALGASSE 3-7

GENEVA
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

SPECIALITE DE FROMAGE
AND CHARCUTERIE
R. PASSY
Tel. 43.094
13 Rue de Rive

COUNTRY TEA ROOM
Cremerie du Pommier
Shady Garden Open all year
Home-made jams and cakes.
10 minutes from tram No. 3
PETIT-SACONNEX

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
OFFICE SUPPLIES REPAIRS
O. BACHMANN
Passage des Lions 7

Restaurant du Parc des Eaux-Vives
Unique situation in finest park in Geneva.
Menu at Frs. 4.- and 5.-
Concert afternoon and evening.
W. HAURI, Restaurateur

PELLET - PUTHOD
8 RUE CORNAVIN
PARISIAN DYER
Instant Dry Cleaning and Pressing

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
FOR TRAVELLERS
REPAIRS
MAISON J. FAVRE S.A.
60 Rue du Rhône Tel. 51.102

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 48.318

LAITERIE "LA CLOCHETTE"
DAIRY
J. BOUVARD S.A.
23 Rue Kleberg

AU VIEUX LOGIS
17 Cours de Rive
ANTIQUITES—MEUBLES D'OCCASION
INSTALLATION D'APPARTEMENTS
Mme. Béchard-Vibert Tel. 47.862
ANTIQUES

LAUSANNE
FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

MÜRREN
For Good
Handmade Sports Shoes and Boots
and all SPORTS GOODS
SEE
FRITZ V. ALLMEN
Sporthouse

ZURICH
RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE
C. Zellweger & Co.
Drapery, Novelties in Woollen, Silk and Cotton
Phone 32624—32626

Musiklehrerin staatl. diplomiert
MUSIC TEACHER
erteilt Violin und Klavierstunden
FRL. ALICE ESSIG
PREIESTRASSE 105, ZURICH
Tel. 26.395

Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
Lintheschergplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkma
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET
SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

House, Farm and
Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen.
15 ST GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

Shorthand
Typewriting
Duplicating
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone 2-3032

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DIAMONDS

We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

DURBAN
LOWTHERS BREAD
16, ALICE STREET Phone 380

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs
MAISON VOGLER
HAIRDRESSER
Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 WEST STREET PHONE 211

COMBER-TANDY SPORTS LTD.
(Next Advertiser Office)
ALL SPORTS GOODS
Speciality:—Tennis Rackets
Phone 588 83 FIELD STREET

Ask Your Grocer for:
EUZOL Made in Durban
Floor Polish.
Cloudy Ammonia
Salad and Cooking Oil.
Sheep Dip.
Sheep Marking Oil.
Motor Car Polish.
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting, Box 2378, Dbn.

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

Give Your
Monthly Grocery Order to
Wakeling Bros & Clarke Ltd.
Our Prices Are Bazaar Prices.
472 West Street Phone 68

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen 380 West St.; telephone 2335.

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING
COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani. Phone DBN. Nth 180

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and
GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

FARMERS'
FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8 and 10 BROOK STREET Phone 1121

HENWOODS
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127, 341 West Street.

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock: Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service. Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

EAST LONDON
TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG
Factory Distributors for
KELVINATOR
Electric Refrigerators
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
IRONS, KETTLES,
HEATERS, ETC.
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
5 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller ALL MAKES AGENTS
S. R. Smith & Co.
(Pty) Ltd..
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street
Phone 33/1900
Tel. Add. Smithbat

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

ALEC BURDEN, A.R.SAN.I.
Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber Driller, and Gas Fitter
Hot Water Installations
182 Claim Street, corner Koize Street, Hillbrow, Phone 44-2022

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

RELIABLE
Poplin Shirts
Neat Stripes in
Brown—Blue—Greys
10/6 12/6
Crown-All Hats
Super Quality *Smart Colours*
19/6 27/6
HAMILTONS
c/r Pritchard and Joubert Streets

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Highest Standard in quality and cleanliness.
Cakes, Pastries, Teas, Lunches and Dinners
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

"Fanny"

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 2, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 7452/4

PIETERMARITZBURG
The Pietermaritzburg
Co-Operative Society Ltd.
138 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning OUR SOCIETY.

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 Church Street Tel. 2918

Mackay Bros. & McMahon
LIMITED
Radio, Music, Pianos
"Majestic" Refrigerators
180 CHURCH STREET Phone 2570

PORT ELIZABETH
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA
Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
36 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

BRISBANE
ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS.
Mr B. G. Burt has now joined our Cutting Staff
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
D. & M. Crowe
362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

Be Smart—Yet Comfortable
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 Queen Street, Brisbane

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Nordic Sales &
Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cr. Chalk St and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
Free Delivery All Branches

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano Music Warehouse
Gramophones, Rolls, Records, Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies.

GEELONG
Bryant & Lane
210-214 RYRIE ST., GEELONG
Ladies' Tailors
Frock and Corset Specialist

MELBOURNE
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

A WELCOME AWAITS YOU
CENTENARY VISITORS!
AT
BOND'S A Busy Corner
FOR MILLINERY
C. 5998
283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE

HAUTE COUTURE
HATS FROCKS
LOUIS PELTIER
The Only Exclusively French Salon
Nicholas Bldg.: 37 Swanston Street

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30

Gouge Pty. Ltd.
THE ORIGINAL
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

RICHARDS
SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
CEN. 10381 WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND
INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
483 COLLINS ST., MELB C. 3692
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'cray 949

TEL. C. 3336
"Ronald's" for Flowers
CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

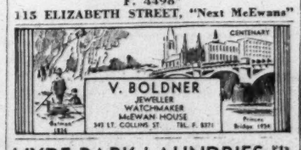
Do You Need a Good Tailor?
SUITS and COSTUMES from £6.6.0.
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street
Melbourne F 2211

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St.
Tel. C. 2001

Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science Church
St. Kilda Rd. and at
225 LATROBE ST., MELB.
ALSO AT BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
TYRES
RETREADING
BATTERIES
PETROL
OILS

PETERSON F 2794
HAIR SHOPPE
BEAUTY SALON
(Late San Francisco)
EXPERT ATTENTION IN ALL BRANCHES
33 Swanston St., Melb., Nicholas Bldg.

OPTICIANS
Glasses Carefully Fitted
WALTER & BOWKER
F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, "Next McEwans"



HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY LTD
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD
THE RECOGNISED DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR GOOD SHOPPING!

POTTER & MOORES MITCHAM LAVENDER
What a Charming Gift!
To be presented with any of these beautiful Toilet Goods would be pleasing indeed!
Select from: Lavender Water, Face and Talcum Powder, Bath Perfume, Purple Lilac Perfume and Talc, etc.
180-192 FLINDERS St MELBOURNE
Also Entrance Flinders Lane

Paris Salon
MODEL HATS
REASONABLY PRICED
INCLEY
OF 183 COLLINS ST.
Est. 1887
TELEPHONE C.8866

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every night
Closes at 2 o'clock on Saturday and all day Sunday.
The Wattle may be reserved for private functions.
374 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE C. 1.
TELEPHONE CENT. 5984

georgette
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St. SYDNEY B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

BOOK LOVERS
AUSTRALIAN BOOKS ETC. FOR CENTENARY VISITORS
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

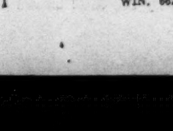
PLANT NOW FLOWER SEEDS
For SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

MERLES
GIFTS FOR GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 COLLINS ST.
Howey Court, Melbourne

MILLINERY
OLIVE STEWARD
147 Glenhuntly Rd., Elsternwick
Tel. L. 1906 *Large Head Fittings*

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
Closed During Winter Months
RE-OPENING 18 AUGUST
Olinda Falls Rd., Mt. Dandenong
Kalorama 6

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
18 BARKLY ST ST. KILDA MELBOURNE

ATTRACTIVE DINNER and TEA SETS

PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
374 Little Collins St. 5th Floor over "The Wattle"
Tel. F. 6348

"WILMAR"
CORSETS Mrs. Lottie Martin
SALON
LINGERIE Miss D. Williams
294 Lt. Collins Street MELBOURNE
Tel. Central 5218

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU. 6518
VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

PLUMBER
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
420 Toorak Rd. Toorak. S.E.2.
Electrical Appliances Stocked.
Tel. Win. 1649

THE AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S WORLD
6d Monthly at All News Agents
Managed and Edited by a Woman at 358 Collins St., Melb.

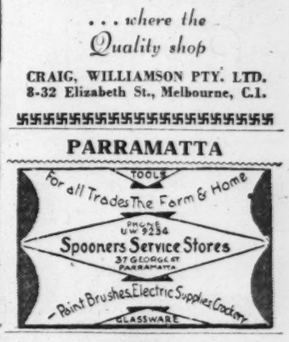
PUBLICITY PRESS Pty. Ltd.
Printers of Distinction
10 Victoria Street, Brunswick F8387

CLEAN TOWEL SERVICE
For Office Use
386 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE
WIN. 6620

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CRAIG'S
. . . where the Quality shop
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

PARRAMATTA


PERTH
THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

SYDNEY
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday.
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

The Crown Studios
in Conjunction With
The Swiss Studios
(A. A. BINNIE)
New Address:
BERNARD'S BUILDINGS
387 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY
(Opp. Strand Arcade)
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years M. A. 5329

Electrical Contracting and Repairs
BUILDERS' and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
If it concerns the HOME, ask US.
Crockery Glassware Kitchenware
Starr's SERVICE STORES
Delivery Service Phone
337 Parramatta Road, Leichhardt Pet. 381

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes built in City or Country.
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

Robin
Small Girls' and Boys' Frocks, Suits, Coats and Hats—Baby Wear—Hosiery—Lingerie
105 Elizabeth St., Sydney
(Between King and Market Streets)
Phone: MA 1126

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE. HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X. 1991

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX
MANUFACTURERS ETC.
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE
PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household.
Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F1502

GULBRANSEN
Radios Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

SAN REMO
REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne N. S. W.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
Handy to City and local Christian Science church.
Phone: X. 3544

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Rd., Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F.2218

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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

The words in this department are pronounced according to the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, just off the press. Readers using the first edition will note differences in the words marked by asterisks, and may elect to revise the markings in their dictionaries.—FEATURE EDITOR.

Anathema — *A-nath'-e-ma* (first and third *a*'s as in *sofa*, second short, *e* as in create).

***Bethlehem Ephratah**—Now preferably without the *h* sound, *Beth'-le-em* (first *e* short, second as in create, third clipped) *Ef'-ra-ta* (*e* short, each *a* as in sofa).

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in sofa, first *u* as in urn, second *a* as in chaotic, second *u* clipped).

***Corporeal** — Now definitely with the first *o* circumflex as in orb, *kor-po'-re-al* (second *o* long, *e* as in create, *a* clipped).

Esaias—*E-zay'-yas* (*e* as in create, first *a* long, second as in account).

Executor—In the sense of "one who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc., variously, a doer, performer, agent, enforcer," the word is pronounced with principal accent on the first syllable, secondary stress on the third, *ek'-se-ku-ter* (first *e* short, second as in create, *u* long, third *e* as in maker). The publishers of Webster's agree that the word should be thus pronounced in expressions such as "the new executor for God," since the word in its purely legal sense (sounded with accent on the second syllable) is applied to one who carries out the will of a testator *after the latter's decease.*

Glory—*Glow'-ry* (*o* long).

Hallowed — Preferably two syllables, *hal'-ode* (short *a*, long *o*).

***Illustrate** — Now preferably with accent on the first syllable, *il'-us-trate* (*i* short, *u* clipped, *a* long).

Israel—*Iz'-ray-el* (*i* and *e* short, *a* as in chaotic).

Jerusalem — *Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* as in create, *oo* as in food, *a* as in sofa, *e* short).

Knowledge — *Nol'-ej* (vowels short).

***Mary**—The *a* is now supposed to be sounded circumflex as in care, *Mar'-y.*

***Material**—*Ma-ter'-i-al* (first *a* as in sofa, *e* modified-long as in here, *i* short, second *a* clipped). No longer *ma-tee'-rih-al.*

***Message**—*Mes'-ij* (vowels short).

***Necessarily** — *Nes'-eh-ser-ih-ly* (first *e* short, second clipped, third short, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Nephthalim—*Nef'-tha-lim* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

"One" (John 10:30) — The Greek word here rendered "one" ("I and my Father are one") is *hen*, which, because of its neuter gender, suggests "one in essence." Had the masculine *heis* been used, the sense would have been "one person."

Perfunctory—*Per-fungk'-to-ry* (*e* as in maker, *u* short, *o* as in obey); not yet *per-fung'-ter-y.*

***Sanctuary** — *Sangk'-tu-er-y* (*a* short, *u* "quick-long," *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Scholastic — Avoid *skoo-*; sound the word *sko-las'-tik* (*o* as in obey, *a* and *i* short).

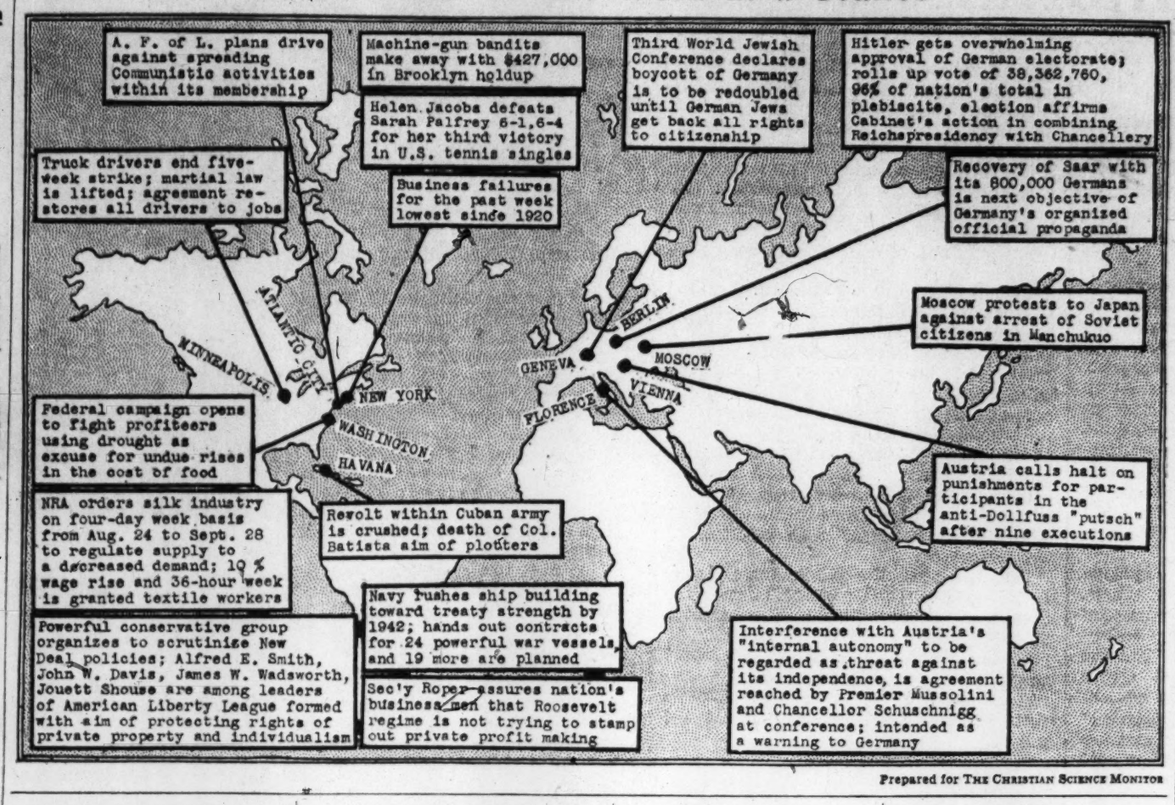
***Seer**—When used in the sense of "a prophet," one syllable, *ser* (modified long *e* as in here).

Seeth—two syllables.

Vice versa—*Vi'-se* (long *i*, *e* as in create) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in urn, *a* as in sofa).

Zabulon—*Zab'-u-lon* (*a* short, *u* as in unite, *o* clipped).

World News of the Week at a Glance


A. F. of L. plans drive against spreading Communistic activities within its membership
Machine-gun bandits make away with $427,000 in Brooklyn holdup
Third World Jewish Conference declares boycott of Germany is to be redoubled until German Jews get back all rights to citizenship
Hitler gets overwhelming approval of German electorate; rolls up vote of 38,362,760, 96% of nation's total in plebiscite, election affirms Cabinet's action in combining Reichspresidency with Chancellery
Helen Jacobs defeats Sarah Palfrey 6-1, 6-4 for her third victory in U.S. tennis singles
Truck drivers end five-week strike; martial law is lifted; agreement restores all drivers to jobs
Business failures for the past week lowest since 1920
Recovery of Saar with its 800,000 Germans is next objective of Germany's organized official propaganda
Moscow protests to Japan against arrest of Soviet citizens in Manchukuo
Federal campaign opens to fight profiteers using drought as excuse for undue rises in the cost of food
NRA orders silk industry on four-day week basis from Aug. 24 to Sept. 28 to regulate supply to a decreased demand; 10% wage rise and 36-hour week is granted textile workers
Revolt within Cuban army is crushed; death of Col. Batista aim of plotters
Austria calls halt on punishments for participants in the anti-Dollfuss "putsch" after nine executions
Navy pushes ship building toward treaty strength by 1942; hands out contracts for 24 powerful war vessels, and 19 more are planned
Powerful conservative group organizes to scrutinize New Deal policies; Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, James W. Wadsworth, Jouett Shouse are among leaders of American Liberty League formed with aim of protecting rights of private property and individualism
Sec'y Roper assures nation's business men that Roosevelt regime is not trying to stamp out private profit making
Interference with Austria's "internal autonomy" to be regarded as threat against its independence, is agreement reached by Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg at conference; intended as a warning to Germany
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Paphos

PAPHOS was a seaport town which lay at the southwestern end of the Island of Cyprus, and was visited by Paul on his first missionary journey, in company with Barnabas and John Mark (cf. Acts 13:6). There they encountered a certain Sergius Paulus, proconsul of the island, who had sent for the missionaries that he might hear what they had to say.

However, Elymas the sorcerer, apparently one of the proconsul's retinue, sought to "turn away" his master "from the faith" (Acts 13:8). Elymas's uncalled-for interference and resistance to the Apostolic message brought upon him temporary blindness (v. 11); but Sergius Paulus is said to have "believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord" (v. 12).

After this brief incident, "Paul and his company" set sail from Paphos for Perga, on the coast of Asia Minor (v. 13); and we have no record of his revisiting Paphos, though Barnabas doubtless did so when he and John Mark returned to Cyprus, as recorded in Acts 15:39.

Remember?

When the rolled-paper lamp lighters used to be kept in a vase on the mantelpiece? (Evangeline F., Los Angeles.)

When the family surrey was delivered by the stable boy, with his bicycle hooked to the rear axle? (C. V. B., Bakersfield, Calif.)

When every church organ was pumped by hand—and the pumper sometimes forgot to pump? (John W., Allendale, N. J., who sends 25 items!)

When we sucked lemons in front of German bands on the street corners, causing them to cease playing? (Clara A., New York.)

When we scattered half a bale of hay on the floor before tacking down the matting? (Mrs. Jetta S. M., Palacios, Texas.)

When mother used to wrap up a hot flat iron and put it in bed on cold nights? (Mrs. Mary E., Chicago.)

When dress skirts were seven yards around, lined throughout, faced with buckram and bound with braid? (Frances H. P., Los Angeles.)

When every important corner had a drinking trough and a hitching post? (Maxwell T. E., Hollywood.)

When the railroads sold mileage books, and many travelers used them exclusively? (Dwight L. W., Ben Lomond, Calif.)

When it was customary to entertain the Sunday visitor by showing him the family album? (Mrs. Claudia C. S., Muncie, Ind.)

If there is anything else about the good old days to enlighten the youngsters, send it in.
FEATURE EDITOR.

A Good Use for a Gun

Turning Guns Into Squirrel Perches Is a Hopeful Augury of Beating Swords Into Plowshares, According to E. L. Vickerstaff, Birmingham, Eng., Who Snapped This Happy Little Scene in a Birmingham Public Park for the Monitor Camera Club.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Pile of Fruit

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I ENTERED into one of the Restaurants of Fred Harvey, and I sat down at the Center Table. For the tables in that Restaurant stood around the room, but in the center was a large round Table. And on each of the smaller Tables there was a Basket of Fruit. But on the Center Table was there a large Pyramid of Delicious Fruit, of many kinds. There were Golden Oranges and Red Apples and Juicy Peaches and Yellow Bananas, and they had been piled Skillfully in the Middle of the Table so that their top reached far toward the Ceiling.

Now at the side Tables every man ate Fruit, as much as he liked. But at the Center Table no man took any.

And when I had eaten a good square Meal, I called the Waitress and said unto her: I want to spoil that Pretty Picture in the Middle of the Table. And she said:

Good for thee! For we piled that Fruit Yesterday morning, and no man hath had courage to touch it. And Fruit in this Restaurant is placed upon the Tables to be Eaten.

And I said, Get me that Big Orange from the Bottom Row, and a Big Red Apple from the middle on the Other Side, and a good Bunch of Grapes.

And when I had begun, then did every man at the Table take Fruit, and the Pyramid grew Smaller by Degrees and Beautifully Less.

Now there are men who stand off and fear to attack Life's larger possibilities of Joy and Usefulness. When Opportunity cometh in Smaller Baskets, then do they eat and are Mensurably Satisfied. But Life's Great Privileges do men often permit to stand on the Middle of the Table, where they see them but fear to Taste, lest they bring down a Tower of Babel. But Life's Reasonable Joys, both small and Great, are to be Enjoyed as they come, and not to be Gazed upon from Afar.

Wherefore, improve thy Present Opportunity, whether of Service or of Sweet and Reasonable Joy. For the Baskets around the wall are thine, and also the Great Heaps where God hath gathered up Life's Fullness of Knowledge and Satisfaction and Friendship and Power.

Today's Limerick

Said a hen: "I feel I can't make
Any speech; but gladly I'll take
Just a moment to say
That I'll willingly lay
The corner stone for a cake."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Lawn Service

REALIZING that the drought of this year had materially hurt lawns, one enterprising boy goes to homes and solicits the order to plant new seed, and roll and water the lawn. Nearly every lawn needs reseeding and leveling to keep it in shape, and he finds steady work. He takes special care of many terraces that are washed out or worn down. He carries a supply of hedge clippers and dandelion weeders so he can do any lawn service a customer requires. Mrs. C. D. L.

In Lighter Vein

Too Much Food

They had not seen each other for 18 months.

Bill, the shorter of the two, asked, "How's the world treating you these days?"

"Rotten," was the reply. "People are becoming too distrustful. I have not had a penny in my pocket for a week. I go up to a fellow who looks likely, and ask him if he could give me the price of a meal. What does he do? Instead of slipping a coin into me hand, he takes me round to a café and watches me eat the meal."

"What are you growling about, then?" asked Bill. "If you get meals you can't complain."

"Can't I!" replied the other. "I've had nine meals today!"—*Smith's Weekly.*

Inspiring Speech

Defendant: "Whatever the outcome of this trial, I feel sure the experience will make me a better man."

Judge: "In what way?"

Defendant: "In striving to live up to the speech made by my attorney."

Remarkable Instrument

The student thumped and pounded his way through his piece at the recital.

"Wonderful! Wonderful!" said a hearer to his neighbor.

"How he plays, you mean?"

"No. How the piano stands it."

On the Safe Side

Diner: "My check, waiter."

Waiter: "What did you have?"

Diner: "I don't know."

Waiter: "Hash is 50 cents."

Daily Anecdote

Host and Guests

HANDEL was a man whose system seemed to require large quantities of food at frequent intervals. Many are the stories related of his appetite. One is to the effect that whenever he dined alone at a tavern, he always ordered "dinner for three."

After a reasonable wait he would ask the waiter if dinner was ready. "As soon as the company comes," the waiter would reply.

"Then bring up the dinner, prestissimo," Handel would command; "I am the company."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Shopping Tale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

A FEW weeks ago a woman who wished to buy a certain article telephoned her grocer, only to learn that he could not supply it. Then she telephoned the other stores in her neighborhood, with no more success.

A friend who had been in her home for the night offered to call at the stores she would pass as she drove home. Stop after stop was made, but the article could not be obtained. At the last stop it was suggested to her that she try to make her purchase at a certain larger store. This meant, however, retracing her way some four or five miles and she was anxious to be home.

For a moment she was tempted to be satisfied that she had made an effort which was all that could be expected; but this thought was quickly dispelled by a wave of gratitude. She had accepted her friend's hospitality when she had been in need of it, and she recognized this errand as the opportunity to express her thankfulness.

This discovery turned the tiresome trip into a joyous journey. When she told the clerk her want he was able to supply it. Turning to leave, she saw an acquaintance for whom she had long had a message that required to be personally delivered, and their ways seldom brought them together.

She first expressed surprise over their meeting in such a place. He explained that he had neglected buying an article of food when he left town and, knowing that it would be very inconvenient to do without it, had stopped off at this place to procure it, even though he could not be certain of how the remainder of his trip was to be made. He was glad to accept the offer to ride, since it made a saving of time to the woman to drive him to his home, for the necessary conversation could be satisfactorily concluded in that time.

Thus by one simple act the woman was able to serve three persons.

Just Between Us

"I HAVE been wondering for a long time if it would not be possible to have a book of selections from the Sundial, in suitable binding for a gift," writes Roy R. F., King City, Mo. "I know of many persons to whom I should like to give such a book as a Christmas or anniversary gift."

Requests of this nature have been received from time to time, but the market for such a compilation seems to be an unknown quantity. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know just what selections our readers would wish included if such a booklet were undertaken.

* * *

Contributors to the Monitor Camera Club will be glad to learn that a request to use a recent Camera Club picture as the front cover of a well-known be-kind-to-animals magazine has been received, and approved.

* * *

A few weeks ago we sought some information on why, in the horse and buggy days, we used to drive with one foot hanging out. Space will not permit our publishing all the reasons volunteered by readers, but the following rhyme sent in by Mrs. Elsie M. L., Bradford, Mass., must be used:

In answer to your query,
Why the buggy-riding scout
Drove about the country
With one foot hanging out,

I would come to your assistance
With what wisdom may be mine.
That the village dandy did it
To show his Sunday "shine."

But a farmer man once told me,
Lest his steed should run away,
He rode with one foot on the step
To be half out anyway!

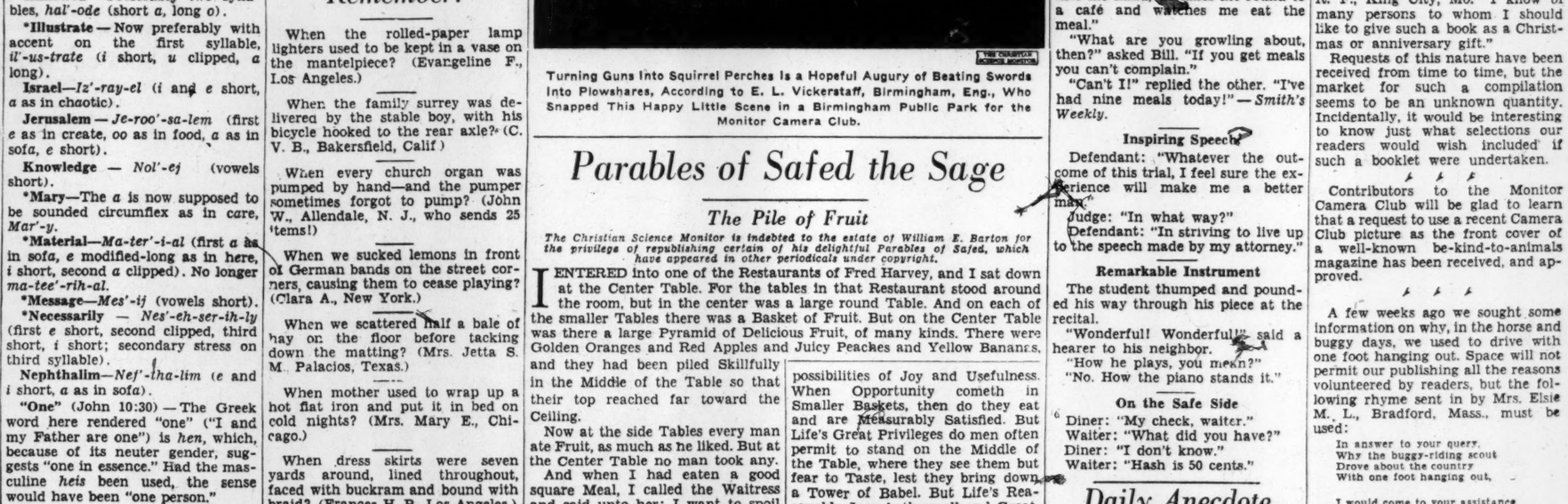
Another guess I venture—
That the reason is the same
He boldly drives his car about
And grasps the window frame.

* * *

Gladly conforming to a request from Oliver L. T., Aberdeen, South Dakota, we shall hereafter list alphabetically the words in the Saturday Word a Day.
—FEATURE EDITOR.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Window Shopping*

By CARMACK


The boss stopped to look at something in a window down on the Busy Boulevard this morning—
He looked at it so long that my curiosity was finally aroused and I took a peek-and what do you suppose I saw?
A tent and that's about all—
But the Boss must think it's very interesting because he talked and talked about it to Mr. Applepie—
And then stopped and looked at it some more on his way home this afternoon—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Volcanoes

CHANCELLOR SCHUSCHNIGG of Austria has just been down to Italy to talk with his "good friend" Signor Mussolini. For Il Duce to go to Vienna to give his commands would look a bit awkward, and perhaps undignified; the client comes to the patron.

Of course, outwardly the visit was a mere conference between heads of states. And the talk was about closer coöperation between Austria and Italy—economically and culturally—a wholly laudable enterprise. Last March the protocols of Rome set up a system of economic coöperation between Italy, Austria and Hungary which hold promise of definite benefits. In fact, under the protocols agreements have been made by which 112 Austrian products receive preferential tariff treatment in Italy and certain Italian products obtain a similar concession from Austria.

Moreover, only good is to be expected from the interchange of students, artists, books, etc., planned by Signor Mussolini and Herr Schuschnigg. Mutual understanding between Austrians and Italians is highly desirable. But the real key to this meeting at Florence was the discussion of plans for political "coöperation" and for the maintenance of "Austrian independence," including her "complete internal autonomy," whatever that may be.

The very use of these words exposes a condition which they are intended to deny. When a country consults with another about maintaining its independence, it has already lost its independence. The truth is that Austria has not been independent since the Treaty of St. Germain dismembered the former Hapsburg empire. And in recent months, Austria, to avoid capture by Hitlerite Germany, has rushed into the embrace of Italian suzerainty.

Mistakenly, the rest of the world, moved by antipathy for German Fascism, has more or less applauded the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg submission to Italian Fascism. It has welcomed an apparent solution of the Austrian problem which delays and may endanger a genuine solution. That solution may not be the Anschluss. Indeed, there are many Austrians who have no desire to become Germans, who particularly have no desire to become German Fascisti. Vienna waltzes have hardly the same tempo or temper as Storm Troop marching songs.

Dependence either on Rome or Berlin is not independence for Austria. Nor is it stability for Europe. On the same day that Herr Schuschnigg and Signor Mussolini were having their very pleasant conversations, the great Italian volcano, Stromboli, which habitually rumbles and harmlessly spouts cinders, suddenly overflowed with a menacing stream of lava. Austria is a political volcano; and it has given plenty of warning of eruption. If they but recognized it, all the countries of the Continent, and Britain, too, have enough interest in that stability to make great efforts to bring about the long-discussed Danubian Confederacy and give Austria a genuine economic foundation for independence.

Balance of Power in Cuba

IT IS becoming clearer, minute by minute, that Col. Fulgencio Batista has become the pendulum of the Cuban clock. Only a few days ago he put down a rebellion headed by his closest friends. So great has become the ex-sergeant's power that he is able to summon to his headquarters a former president of the nation!

At the same time one reads that the first reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and another nation, under the new powers of the American President, has been signed between the nephews of Uncle Sam and the sons of the Pearl of the Antilles. Officials made a special trip from Cuba to Washington to append their signatures to a document which is a turning point in American trade relations.

In Cuba, however, the main concerns of the moment are not with trade and finance. And the outcome of the present situation may go far in determining whether the reciprocal trade treaty shall live.

Colonel Batista has been responsible for some reprehensible chapters in the recent politics of Cuba. He holds not merely the balance but controls the power of the island. This fact constitutes a disturbing undertone. With his influence becoming more and more recognized by civilian leaders it is to be hoped that patriotism, rather than personalism, will dominate his relations with Cuba.

Really Memorable Poetry

WHAT kinds of poetry are really memorable? The enterprise of Mr. E. V. Lucas has given the world some basis for answering this question, which poets may consider to be among the most important economic problems of today. Mr. Lucas recently asked the readers of a famous weekly paper to name the verses most indelibly impressed upon their memories, and their replies were such as to upset practically all the accepted canons of literary appreciation.

The sort of verse, for example, that really enchants the heart of this particular cross-section of British public opinion, and remains with it as a permanent enrichment, seems to be lines like "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are," or that touching lyric, "A little ship was on the sea," and even the well-known verse of childhood which begins, "Multiplication is vexation, Subtraction is as bad."

It would not, of course, have been reasonable to anticipate an enthusiastic demonstration of democratic affection for the learning of Milton or the subtle sweetness of Spenser. But most people would perhaps have looked to find some reference to that section of Gray's "Elegy" which contains the lines, "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," and which has been described as the most popular verse in the most popular poem in the English language. Such rousing stanzas as that attributed to Scott, declaring that "A crowded hour of glorious life Is worth an age without a name," also might have been expected.

Yet, after all, the public taste manifested in these replies to Mr. Lucas indicates that poetry is liked by the majority of people for its association, or for its plain and vigorous enunciation of a moral truth. This result may not please the professors, but it is not perhaps an unsatisfactory way of cultivating a taste for poetry.

Dangerous School Economy

ONE aspect of the situation in which American public schools find themselves as a result of depression economies has been little discussed but has ominous implications—the dangers arising from the neglected and deteriorated physical plant. Expenditures for new school buildings have dropped 80 per cent in the last four years, and funds for replacements and repairs have been cut to the danger point. As a result, many unsafe, unsanitary and inefficient buildings which should be abandoned are being continued in service. Pupils are being crowded into buildings with insufficient capacity since the school population has increased by almost 1,000,000 since 1930 and by 1,300,000 since 1929. Moreover, stoppage of school construction has contributed seriously to stagnation in the building trades and allied industries.

But it is the possibilities of danger to children from unsafe plants which should cause the most serious concern. It also is disquieting to consider the dangers inherent in unsafe bus service for conveying children to and from school. School buses have suffered under the economy ax. Standards of operating vehicles and regular inspection have gone by the boards in a large number of districts, and makeshift conveyances with unskilled drivers are pressed into use when the buses wear out or break down.

Money should be found to provide safe buildings and buses, or teachers should refuse to accept the responsibility for children under such circumstances. Local school authorities cannot escape responsibility for results if they fail to safeguard and repair dangerous buildings and to provide safe transportation. Some of the federal and state, as well as local, funds available should be earmarked for this pressing purpose. Vacation would seem a suitable time to put every questionable school plant in America in safe condition before readmitting pupils.

Craft Workers Win Patrons

AS THE story of the recent successful exhibition week of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts becomes more widely known, similar projects are almost certain to follow in other sections of the United States and in other countries.

Briefly, the story is this: groups in some twenty or more centers throughout the State foster and market various handicraft, characteristic of its people. This league, now in its third year, recently displayed its work in the old coach building of the Crawford House in the White Mountains. The committee in charge had estimated that, given fair weather for a week, the proceeds might reach $1000. But, even with two stormy days, sales totaled $2700, of which 80 per cent goes direct to the crafters.

In addition to products in wrought iron, basketry, weaving, pottery, embroidery, wood-working and metal crafts, set forth within the spacious walls of the coach-house, there were outdoor attractions. Each day a different pageant was staged, portraying the evolution of these crafts, one of the most picturesque being that of weaving.

The satisfactory financial results of this project may be attributed to the excellence and beauty of the handicraft, loyalty to home products, and the simple, sound business basis on which the league operates. New Hampshire is vacation land to many hundreds, and this may account for part of the success of the summer exhibition, but has little bearing on the steady sales, at the various craft centers, which have continued throughout the year.

Other localities could summon a greater number of craft workers than are at present league members in New Hampshire. It will be interesting to see how quickly and successfully this pleasant and profitable activity is followed by other groups in other localities.

Atlantic Prize Novel

Book of the Day

THE Atlantic $10,000 prize has been awarded this year to an American, Samuel Rogers, for his novel, DUSK AT THE GROVE (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50). Dealing as it does with an American locale, the present prize-winning novel differs in that respect from its predecessors, "Jalna," with its Canadian setting, and "Peking Picnic"; but, because of the originality in Mr. Rogers' method of handling his setting, "Dusk at the Grove" achieves a uniqueness, just as did the other selections.

Mr. Rogers traces the story of the Waring family from 1909 to 1931, but, instead of following a straight narrative, he unfolds the story by dealing specifically with a few brief, but important, periods during that time, filling in the gaps by an adroit use of reference, so that the reader knows the entire history just as well as if various events had been directly recorded.

After the opening chapters, the direct narrative skips ten years, to the Grove in 1919, where the family is reunited for the first time since the war, yet all the essential events which had happened in the interim are skillfully presented, maintaining the continuity, and so on to the end. The reason for the success of this selective method is the importance of the Grove in the lives of the Warings: it is their real home, the scene of every happiness, every crisis, every sorrow.

The setting is exceptionally well portrayed: the stately, columned mansion; the lovely gardens; the steep walks to the sea. It is easy to see the fascination such a place can exert over its occupants, the influence it can have on their lives. It is unfortunate that the characters themselves are not quite so satisfying. They are well drawn, and each is a distinct individual, thanks to Mr. Rogers' genuine creative talent, but the same weakness characterizes them all. It is more or less indefinable, a vague bewilderment and aimlessness which possesses them, a lack of moral strength, of ideals, of hope. Like so many of their living counterparts, they are too content to drift on in whatever direction they are led by circumstances—they find neither anchorage nor a steady course.

However, this very defect in the characters is a source of their charm, and the reader can sympathize with them, pity them, and find them very human. Mr. Rogers penetrates their thoughts in a skillful adaptation of the stream-of-consciousness method, and he is equally adept at portraying direct action, a combination which is very effective in sustaining interest. He has a beautiful style, producing many really exquisite passages, and he is also clever at giving swiftly paced dialogue. The story should lend itself well to the boards for that reason. Even so, many readers will find that the chief attraction of "Dusk at the Grove" is not in its dramatic quality, but in the charm of its setting and the beauty of its prose. MARION WEST.

Harvest Time

Block Print by Albert Prentice Button. Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop Inc.

Sentiment in the Farm Belt

By F. B. Nichols
Farmer

A NOTEWORTHY, although probably brief, calm has settled over the sea of rural opinions in the Middle West. Both the conservative and radical segments of public thought in the prairie states are pondering on their recent political and commercial victories, while formulating plans for future action. And each group also is deeply concerned with the current gigantic drought.

Almost all farmers are finding difficulty in adjusting their thinking to the unusual economic factors that have been injected into the food-growing industry during the last year. Some of these influences have motivated market trends that are distinctly favorable. Even conservatives have been much gratified by the upward course of agricultural prices. But there is no general agreement among them as to how this progress was achieved.

The trail apparently has been quite plain, however, to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Triple A lately observed that "agricultural prices, including benefit payments on the domestically consumed portions of the original basic commodities, had an average exchange value in May, 1934, 30 per cent higher than in May of 1933, and 60 per cent greater than in March, 1933. From August, 1933, to April, 1934, farm cash income totaled $4,199,000,000, as compared with $3,033,000,000 in the nine-months period from August, 1932, to April, 1933."

* * *

This higher trend has been especially pronounced with grains and beef cattle. But the quotations are sadly inadequate, even yet, when compared with pre-war levels. And the costs of articles farmers buy have increased during the last year, due presumably in part to the influences of the NRA, so that the rural exchange position, which is calculated on the market prices of all common commodities, still rests drearily a little above 61 per cent of normal.

There is a wealth of public opinion in the agricultural districts on the potency of the various factors that caused the upward trend in farm prices. Many ascribe much of this advance to slowly growing pay rolls. Some foreign outlets for food also have been expanding. It is clear, too, that the drought has commanded a great deal of attention from buyers, as it already has cut this year's production of crops markedly.

Farmers of the more radical type are inclined to give the AAA most of the credit for the price advances. They also have been pleased with the generous lending policies of the federal land banks and various affiliated rural credit agencies. The devaluation of the dollar met general approval from all classes of country people. And more recently the landowners who are in acute financial distress have been the astonished beneficiaries of the much-press-agented Frazier-Lemke Act, which provides for a partial six-year moratorium on mortgages.

Administration relief policies have stolen much of the thunder generated by the extreme left wing of rural thought, which was centered a year ago in the strike movement engineered by the National Farmers' Holiday Association. It should be remembered, however, that a few "bad spots" in the national agricultural picture will provide fertile soil for the sprouting of new economic theories during the next year. Many farmers in the plains country of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, for instance, will raise almost nothing this season. But fortunately it is not a general condition in the Corn Belt; in many localities the yields of small grains were heavy. On my ranch in southeastern Kansas, for example, I grew the best wheat this year that has been produced on the place since 1917.

* * *

Stockmen also are in a bad way over much of the Middle West, because of a shortage of water and grass for their animals. Some herds are being liquidated, and others are likely to be greatly reduced in size before fall.

In the meantime the market supply of many farm commodities is steadily declining. Agriculture is working its way out from under a load of accumulated surpluses. The sharp upward trend in freight loadings on the granger roads is largely a reflection of that movement.

A majority of my conservatively inclined country neighbors anticipate a mild upward trend in urban business during the late summer and fall. This expansion will be accompanied, in their opinion, by further small gains in the values of most agricultural products. And they also believe that a considerable increase will take place during the next few months in farm buying; the people here think that a great deal more money presently will be flowing from the country to urban industry for the purchase of fabricated products.

Public opinion in this community, in brief, believes the worst of the agricultural debacle is far back along the trail, and that the immediate trend is moderately upward.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Second Thought on Panaceas

By Frank L. Perrin

DAY before yesterday, if you remember, we discussed, quite informally, the subject of economic panaceas and the world-wide efforts being made to apply them. In Australia, the advocates of the social credit plan which has its champions in England, many of whom are enlisted in the movement sponsored by what is known as the "League to Abolish Poverty," and elsewhere throughout the world, there is apparent a growing understanding of the conditions which have combined to cause humanity's difficulties, and with this a greater confidence that the solution will be found and applied.

In a then partially developed agricultural section of the Middle West with which I was entirely familiar before and immediately after the first railroad was built in that region of the country, there existed this same problem of production and distribution which troubles the people of a larger world today. From the time when navigation closed in the late fall until the first side-wheel steamboat made its way north in late spring, the people of a large area were dependent upon stocks and stores laid by against the cold months. Cellars and larders were filled, and the country store provided for such material needs as could not otherwise be met. Potatoes, then a staple crop as necessary as bread, fluctuated in price from 25 cents to $2 a bushel. Corn was often sold after it had been transported long distances to market at 10 cents a bushel. The housewife who was able to sell her dairy butter at 25 cents a pound thought herself fortunate.

* * *

These conditions existed in the United States only yesterday, comparatively speaking. The water mill ground the farmers' wheat, taking toll for the service rendered. That was in the days before the roller mill was invented and before the housewife was amazed by the whiteness of her bread baked from "patent" flour. And the more conservative of the people of that day were vehement in their warnings about the dire effects which would certainly follow the use of this new product. But with the roller mill, driven first by water power and then by steam, the market for "patent" flour broadened. To meet the demand the vast prairie sections of the Middle West were turned into wheat fields.

I read only today an address recently delivered by a guest speaker before a gathering of engineers in which it was sought to exonerate the mechanical engineers of this and recent generations and to disprove the charge against them that they, and their machines, are responsible for the economic ills which the people of the world complain of today. The speaker reminded his listeners that all through the ages mankind has limited the production of things only to the measure of his own strength or to the utilization of such power as was available. That mankind has found it possible to adopt and utilize more and always more power should not impoverish or embarrass the human family. Rather should this enrich it by affording more leisure for contemplation of the higher and better things of life.

* * *

The tendency, resulting from our training and preconceived prejudices, is to regard somewhat apprehensively any serious proposal which contemplates a more equitable distribution of our common resources—those things which are the basis of our material wealth. As has been so understandingly stated, if only by increasing the abundance of production can the standard of living be still farther raised, the end sought can be gained only as we provide for a freer and less interrupted distribution of things produced.

Since the birth of the Republic the people of the United States, native born and adopted, have prospered in spite of the too profligate use of the natural resources which they inherited. The so-called law of supply and demand operated with commendable precision until the equilibrium was upset by virtually static populations, increased production, and the closing of export markets.

Those of us who have been trained in the conservative school of economic thought apparently will come more or less gradually to a realization that events have forced us all somewhat beyond the boundaries of the old order of things. The inclination may be to draw back and claim personal irresponsibility for the steps which are being taken to bring about that economic readjustment without which a resumption of the march to industrial and social progress could not be undertaken. In perfecting sound economic processes the patriotism, sound judgment and inherent loyalty to right possessed by the American people may be depended upon to force into the discard all that is unsound, unsafe or unduly confiscatory.

Letters to the Monitor

Statistics and the Drunken Driver

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The fact that statistics show an increase in the number of automobile accidents attributable to drunken drivers since the repeal of prohibition does not by any means tell the whole story.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of some justices of the peace, police courts, state troopers and police and peace officers generally who have to do with the enforcement of the traffic laws, to give as little publicity as possible to those cases where a drunken driver is involved and to minimize the seriousness of the accident and "keep the record clean" of charges of drunkenness.

The writer has been reliably informed of at least two cases where accidents were caused by drunken drivers, but instead of being charged with driving while drunk, the driver in one case was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of "reckless driving" and released upon payment of a small fine, and in the other pleaded guilty to "driving without a license."

Syracuse, N. Y. THOMAS W. DIXSON.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Cricket's "Invisible Tie"

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

SOME eighteen months ago I wrote a "Diary" upon the English mystery called cricket. Often, since then, have I wished I had not written it, because some of the things it said turned out to be true the other way round.

I spoke of test matches at cricket—which were then going on in Australia between British and Australian teams—as one of the "invisible and imponderable ties that hold the British Commonwealth together." But those particular test matches ended with many heart-burnings in Australia and in England.

Thus, today, I cannot affirm, with anything like the confidence I felt in January, 1933, that test matches at cricket are among the "invisible and imponderable ties that hold the British Commonwealth together." It all depends upon the spirit in which they are played, and upon the saneness of public opinion. Relations between peoples are apt to be affected by the things they care for and feel strongly about. In England we all play cricket while we are young enough to do so; and when we are older we watch it, talk about it, and sometimes lose our tempers over it.

* * *

The British sport long felt the effects of the war. Now we are doing better and, this year, are rather proud of ourselves. Though an unbeatable young American, Mr. Lawson Little, ran away with our amateur golf championship, our professionals won back the open championship from "invaders." We have also held the Davis Cup against the United States; and if only the Endeavour can bring the America's Cup to this side of the water we shall be cock-a-hoop.

After all, there are worse things in the world than bloodless rivalry between nations, even if its athletic forms demand that high degree of "proficiency in games of skill" which our ponderous philosopher, Herbert Spencer, condemned as "strong presumptive evidence of a misspent youth"—when a young man beat him badly at billiards.

In saying this I am conscious of bias. Not only was I, once upon a time, fairly good at cricket, football, lawn tennis and other games, but I rode a "penny-farthing" bicycle, with a fifty-six-inch front wheel and solid rubber tires, long distances over rough roads at an average speed of eleven miles an hour. In somewhat maturer years I held the competition record of thirty-five, with a gutty ball, on a nine-hole course in Vienna (witness the Golf Year Book or some such publication); and, though I am now among the worst of duffers, the memory of those dim and distant glories will not lightly depart from me

Balance requires that the purpose of games and athletics should not be lost sight of. This purpose is to afford healthy exercise, to foster skill, to teach discipline of mind and body under established rules, and to cultivate at once a team spirit and a sense of "playing the game." But balance is lost when games and athletics are commercialized, when the team spirit becomes a form of tyranny, when it is thought more important to win anyhow than to lose gracefully, and when the striving after prizes degenerates into pot-hunting.

* * *

To me it seems that the dividing line between what is well-balanced and ill-balanced in sport and athleticism is approximately the line that divides the beautiful from the ugly. In all games of skill the æsthetic factor, moral as well as physical, plays a part. It was not only his proficiency that made Bobby Jones one of the most popular golfers who ever won a British championship. It was the grace and sure beauty of his style, to say nothing of his personal likableness. The same is true of a supreme batsman at cricket, like Don Bradman, the Australian, whose very appearance on an English cricket ground causes our people to welcome him with a shout of delight. And when a tennis player, in a crucial set, deliberately nets the ball after the umpire has given a doubtful decision in his favor, the crowd feels that this is something more than "fair play" in the English sense.

At bottom the whole thing goes back to the Greek conception. The Greeks strove for a crown of wild olive as the external reward of athletic achievement. Their inner reward was the Aristotelian joy that accompanies successful striving for an end not ignoble. If the end be selfish or material, it cannot justify the means of attaining it; but if it be a high and excellent degree of physical and mental harmony, the creation of a thing of beauty, the vanquishing of untoward circumstance by endurance and disciplined courage, it is a good in itself.

The corrective to ill-balanced athleticism lies with public opinion. Just as cruel "sports" like bear-baiting and cock-fighting were suppressed by law, in obedience to public demand, so excrescences upon healthy sport can be removed by a public frown. In England, at any rate, there are signs that reaction against excessive athleticism is already beginning. And whether we win or lose the last of the test matches with Australia, there should be in future less danger than there has been in the recent past of their ceasing to be one of the "invisible and imponderable ties that hold the Commonwealth together."

[If Sidney Huddleston was dreaming, 'twas an apt dream. In Monday's Wide Horizon.]